DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 410 693 EA 028 598

AUTHOR	Tashjian, Michael D.; Silvia, E. Suyapa; Thorne, Judy
TITLE	Characteristics of DFSCA State and Local Programs: Summary of the 1991-93 State Biennial Performance Reports. Final Report.
INSTITUTION	Research Triangle Inst., Research Triangle Park, NC.
SPONS AGENCY	Department of Education, Washington, DC. Planning and Evaluation Service.
PUB DATE	1996-00-00
NOTE	309p.; For the 1989-91 report, see EA 028 597.
CONTRACT	LC90070001
PUB TYPE	Reports - Research (143)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC13 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Alcohol Education; *Drug Education; *Drug Legislation; Elementary Secondary Education; Federal Programs; Prevention; Program Administration; Program Evaluation; Program Implementation; School Districts; *State Programs
IDENTIFIERS	*Drug Free Schools and Communities Act 1986

ABSTRACT

In 1990, the U.S. Department of Education (ED) launched a 5-year study of the outcomes of local prevention-education programs funded under the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA). Every 2 years ED conducts surveys of the Governors' DFSCA programs and those administered by state education agencies (SEAs) to provide a comprehensive report of program performance. This report presents the findings from the third biennial surveys, covering the performance period from 1991-93. ED provided each state and territory with two reporting forms, one for programs funded through SEAs and another for programs funded through Governors' offices. Findings indicate that the DFSCA has provided an impetus for prevention initiatives in virtually every state and community in the nation. However, the program's future may depend on more systematic and uniform methods for measuring program impacts and outcomes. Before Congress mandates spending a percentage of program funds on the replication of successful programs, states must first strengthen their ability to identify programs worthy of replication. For evaluation to improve on a national level, definitional matters and other data-collection parameters must be addressed, and technical assistance to states and localities should be strengthened. The report supports the efforts of the ED to develop a set of performance indicators for DFSCA programs. A total of 21 exhibits and 7 figures are included. Appendices includes a list of states that submitted 1991-93 performance reports, a copy of the Governors' Program Biennial Performance Report Form, a copy of SEA and LEA report forms, tabulations of responses from governors' programs, and tabulations of responses from SEAs and LEAs. (LMI)

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Characteristics of DFSCA State and Local Programs: Summary of the 1991-93 State Biennial Performance Reports

Final Report

U.S. Department of Education
Planning and Evaluation Service

1996

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Characteristics of DFSCA State and Local Programs: Summary of the 1991-93 State Biennial Performance Reports

Final Report

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Prepared for:

U.S. Department of Education
Planning and Evaluation Service

Prepared by:

Michael D. Tashjian
E. Suyapa Silvia
Judy Thorne

Research Triangle Institute
P.O. Box 12194
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

This report was prepared under contract #LC90070001. The views express herein are those of the contractor. No official endorsement by the U.S. Department of Education is intended or should be inferred.

Executive Summary

In 1986 Congress enacted the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA) to support the establishment of alcohol and other drug (AOD) use prevention programs targeting school-aged youth. The U.S. Department of Education (ED) administered the program and through Part B of the DFSCA annually distributes funding to the states based primarily on the number of school-aged youth. State education agencies (SEAs) receive approximately 70 percent of each state's funding under Part B and each SEA allots at least 90 percent of its funding to local education agencies (LEAs) to improve AOD prevention. Governors' offices, or agencies designated by the Governors, receive the remaining funds and award grants to community-based organizations, schools, and other nonprofit organizations to support local prevention efforts.

Every two years ED conducts surveys of the SEA and Governors' programs to provide a comprehensive report of program performance. These biennial surveys solicit information about the scope of AOD use problems in the state, the number of individuals served, the types of services and activities provided, program administration and coordination, program evaluation, and other descriptive data. This report presents the findings from the third biennial surveys, covering the performance period 1991-93. In the remainder of this executive summary we summarize key findings from the third biennial surveys and offer a few broad observations and conclusions about the program as it operated over this two-year period.

State and Local Education Agency Programs

- Nearly all school districts in the nation (97 percent) participated in the program in 1992-93.
- Approximately 40 million students received direct services from state and local DFSCA programs in 1992-93, including 92 percent of public school students and 60 percent of private school students.
- The populations most often targeted for services by local programs include students in general (85 percent), teachers and other school staff (66 percent), and parents (57 percent).
- Student instruction, student assistance programs, teacher and staff training, and curriculum development/acquisition continued to form the foundation of local AOD prevention programs.

- The number and percentage of district programs that directly involved parents and law enforcement agencies increased significantly over the last six years.
- State administrative expenses associated with SEA programs increased 16 percent from 1990-91 to 1992-93.
- Nearly all SEAs involved in their DFSCA programs state level agencies responsible for alcohol and drug abuse prevention, law enforcement agencies, and health or mental health agencies.
- A substantial majority of state and local education agencies have initiated violence prevention activities in the schools.

Governors' Program

- The program awarded over 6,600 grants in 1991-93, totaling over $201 million, to support the establishment and operations of local AOD use prevention programs.
- A minimum of 5.4 million public school students received direct services from the Governors' program in 1992-93.
- The percentage of Governors' funds allocated to high-risk youth projects continued to exceed the statutorily set minimum, but due to new set-aside requirements, the margin in 1992-93 was not as great as in previous years.
- The states awarded 459 grants to replicate demonstrably effective programs during 1991-93, accounting for $14 million in Governors' funds, or nearly 7 percent of the total allocation.
- Governors' programs awarded approximately 1,500 grants totaling $21 million in 1991-93 to support drug abuse resistance education, representing 10 percent of total funding.
- States' preferences for distributing Governor's funds are fairly consistent with legislative mandates, with the exception of drug abuse resistance education, on which the states would prefer to spend less than the required 10 percent.
- The settings in which Governors' award recipients provided services in 1992-93 were almost equally divided between in elementary and secondary schools (47 percent), and nonschool settings (46 percent).
- Populations targeted most often by high-risk youth projects were economically disadvantaged youth (83 percent), students experiencing academic failure (71 percent), and children of alcohol or drug abusers (70 percent); discretionary projects most often targeted students in general (75 percent).
- School-aged youth accounted for 54 percent of all direct service recipients in 1992-93, and direct services to in-school youth were provided by 67 percent of all grant award recipients.

The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act has provided an impetus for AOD use prevention initiatives in virtually every state and community in the nation. In its first six years of existence the DFSCA has enabled states and localities to mount a concerted, collaborative effort in pursuit of a drug-free society. During this period, training, curriculum development, interagency coordination, parent involvement, and a host of other processes or activities upon which successful program implementation depends increased in a substantial majority of states and communities. Moreover, there is a perception among program officials in most states that these activities have produced results; roughly half of SEAs and 44 percent of Governors' program respondents reported a decrease in the incidence or prevalence of AOD since implementation of DFSCA.

The picture that emerges from these data is of a program that has matured considerably since 1987 but one whose future success may depend on more systematic and uniform methods for measuring program impacts and outcomes. States continued to rely primarily on general experience or observation to assess the impact of their DFSCA programs, and while 29 states reported a decrease in AOD use, 10 states reported an increase, 6 states reported no change, and 8 states did not know what the impact of DFSCA programs on student AOD use had been. The DFSCA program has reached the point in its development where concentrated attention on evaluation is appropriate and necessary. All LEAs and Governors' award recipients should provide regular, systematic feedback to SEAs and Governors' offices on the populations targeted for services, the types of services and activities provided, and the outcomes achieved.

In some respects the Congressional mandate to spend a percentage of program funds on the replication of successful programs is premature; states must first strengthen their ability to identify programs worthy of replication. It would also appear that the mandate to fund additional drug abuse education programs may be ill founded, in light of states' own perceptions as well as the absence of any empirical basis upon which to bases an assumption of that program's effectiveness. The lack of an empirical foundation for identifying and replicating effective programs is not surprising given the numerous changes to the law over the last six years, associated changes in state and local program structure and operations, and the fact that formal program evaluation typically takes a while to become routinized.

States would probably do a better job of collecting and reporting information if they knew from one year to the next what specific data were going to be requested in federal surveys. If questions asked in biennial reports were standardized, states and localities would know what is

expected and establish routine methods for obtaining the necessary data. Moreover, if such data are to be used to compare the efficacy of one program with another, then the federal government might consider prescribing a methodology, or prevalence survey instrument, as well as the frequency of administration.

Local needs and uses do not always coincide with federal uses; in many states and localities general experience and observation are considered an adequate basis for making program decisions. For evaluation to improve on a national level, definitional matters and other data collection parameters must be addressed, and technical assistance to states and localities in the implementation of formal evaluation methods should be strengthened. The ongoing efforts of the Department of Education to develop a set of performance indicators for DFSCA programs would appear to be the ideal vehicle for establishing uniform expectations for DFSCA program performance, and for assisting states to implement means to document program achievement.

Contents

Page

Executive Summary i

Chapter 1 Introduction 1-1
- The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act 1-1
- Biennial Performance Reports 1-3
- Organization of this Report 1-4

Chapter 2 State and Local Education Agency Programs 2-1
- Administration, Coordination, and Evaluation 2-1
  - Coordination 2-4
  - Evaluation 2-6
- LEA Participation and AOD Use Policy 2-10
- Students Served by SEA and LEA DFSCA Part B Funds 2-12
- Services and Activities Provided by LEAs 2-15
- Violence Prevention 2-17

Chapter 3 Governors' State and Local Programs 3-1
- Distribution of Governors' Program Funds 3-2
  - High-Risk Youth and Other Discretionary Awards 3-2
  - Drug-Abuse Resistance Education and Replication Set-Asides 3-3
- Program Administration, Coordination, and Evaluation 3-6
- Number and Characteristics of Service Recipients 3-9
- Types of Services and Activities 3-16

Chapter 4 Summary and Conclusions 4-1
- State and Local Education Agency DFSCA Programs 4-1
- Governors' DFSCA Programs 4-2
- Conclusions 4-2

Appendix A States that Submitted the 1991-93 Biennial Performance Report
Appendix B State Education Agency 1991-93 Biennial Performance Report Form
Appendix C Governors' Program 1991-93 Biennial Performance Report Form
Appendix D Tabulations of State Education Agency Data
Appendix E Tabulations of Governors' Program Data

List of Exhibits

		Page
Exhibit 1-1.	DFSCA Funding History (in millions of dollars)	1-3
Exhibit 2-1.	Amount of DFSCA Part B SEA 10 Percent Set-Aside Funds Designated for Particular Activities During 1991-92 and 1992-93	2-2
Exhibit 2-2.	Percentage of State Education Agencies (SEAs) That Provided Specific Types of Technical Assistance During July 1991 to June 1993 and an Increase in Need for Technical Assistance Since Initial Implementation of DFSCA	2-3
Exhibit 2-3.	Percentage of State Education Agencies (SEAs) That Reported Significant DFSCA-Related Interaction with Other State Officials or Agencies, by Purpose of Interaction	2-5
Exhibit 2-4.	Number and Percentage of States That Surveyed Students at Specific Grade Levels	2-7
Exhibit 2-5.	Number and Percentage of States That Collected Specific Types of Student Data at the State Level	2-7
Exhibit 2-6.	Percentage of States That Reported Specific Proportions of LEAs That Collected Various Data on Youth	2-8
Exhibit 2-7.	Number of States That Conducted Specific Evaluation Activities at the State Level, And Use of the Results	2-9
Exhibit 2-8.	Percentage of States That Reported Specific Proportions of LEAs Were Using Various Evaluation Methods During July 1991 to June 1993	2-10
Exhibit 2-9.	Number of LEAs and Consortia/IEAs That Were Funded Under DFSCA Part B During 1991-92 and 1992-93	2-11
Exhibit 2-10.	Number and Percentage of LEAs That Elected Not to Participate in the DFSCA Part B Program During 1991-92 and 1992-93, by Reason Given	2-12
Exhibit 2-11.	Number and Percentage of LEAs Which Have Implemented Specific Alcohol and Other Drug Policy Elements, by Student Enrollment Range	2-13
Exhibit 2-12.	Public School Students Who Received Direct Services, by Ethnicity	2-14
Exhibit 2-13.	Number and Percentage of LEAs That Served Specific Target Populations Through DFSCA Part B Programs During 1991-92 and 1992-93	2-15
Exhibit 2-14.	Estimated Number and Percentage of LEAs That Provided Specific DFSCA-Funded Services Through Public Schools During 1991-92 and 1992-93	2-16
Exhibit 2-15.	Estimated Percentage of LEAs Facing Specific Violence Problems	2-18

Exhibits (continued)

Page

Exhibit 2-16. Number and Percentage of States That Have Conducted Specific State-Level Activities to Prevent or Reduce Violence or Illegal Gang Activity ... 2-18
Exhibit 2-17. Number and Percentage of States That Reported LEAs Have Begun Specific Activities to Prevent or Reduce Violence or Illegal Gang Activity ... 2-19

Exhibit 3-1. Number and Amount of Governors' Program Grant Awards, 1991-93 ... 3-2
Exhibit 3-2. Estimated Percentages of High Risk Youth and Other Discretionary Awards, by Size of Award ... 3-4
Exhibit 3-3. Impact of Set-Aside Requirements on High Risk Youth and Other Discretionary Funding ... 3-5
Exhibit 3-4. Mandated, Actual, and Preferred Distribution of Program Funding, 1991-93 ... 3-6
Exhibit 3-5. For Those Grantees That Submitted Progress Reports, Estimated Percentages That Included Specific Types of Information ... 3-7
Exhibit 3-6. Technical Assistance Provided to Grantees During 1991-1993, and Direction of Change in Need for Assistance Since Initial Implementation of DFSCA ... 3-7
Exhibit 3-7. Percentage of Governors' DFSCA Administration Offices That Interacted with Specific State Officials or Agencies Regarding DFSCA, by Purpose of Interaction ... 3-8
Exhibit 3-8. Number and Percentage of States That Conducted Specific Evaluation Activities and Use of the Results ... 3-10
Exhibit 3-9. Number of Individuals Who Received Direct and Indirect Services Funded Under DFSCA Part B (Governor's) in 1991-92 and 1992-93 ... 3-10
Exhibit 3-10. Number of Individuals Who Received Direct Services Under DFSCA Part B (Governor's) During 1991-92 and 1992-93, by Racial/Ethnic Group ... 3-11
Exhibit 3-11. Number and Percentage of Governors' DFSCA Programs That Set State Level Funding Priorities Among Statutorily Defined High Risk Youth Groups During 1991-1993 ... 3-12
Exhibit 3-12. Number and Percentage of Award Recipients in Each of Two Award Categories That Targeted Specific Populations During 1991-92 and 1992-93 ... 3-13
Exhibit 3-13. Number and Percentage of Individuals Who Received Direct Services Under DFSCA Part B (Governor's) During 1991-92 and 1992-93, by Target Population ... 3-15
Exhibit 3-14. Number and Percentage of Individuals Who Received Direct Services Under DFSCA Part B (Governor's) During 1991-92 and 1992-93, by High Risk Group ... 3-16

Exhibits (continued)

Page

Exhibit 3-15. Number and Percentage of Award Recipients Providing Services in Specific Service Delivery Contexts During 1991-92 and 1992-93 3-16

Exhibit 3-16. Number and Percentage of Award Recipients in Each of Two Award Categories That Provided Specific Services During 1991-92 and 1992-93 3-17

Exhibit 4-1. Percentage of State Education Agencies That Reported Specific Directions of State-Level Changes in Drug Use Prevention Activities As a Result of the DFSCA Program, and Bases for States' Judgements 4-4

Exhibit 4-2. Percentage of State Education Agencies That Reported Specific Directions of Changes in Drug Use Prevention Activities at the Local Education Agency Level as a Result of the DFSCA Program, and Bases for States' Judgements 4-5

Exhibit 4-3. Percentage of Governors' DFSCA Programs That Reported Specific Directions of Change in Various Areas as a Result of the DFSCA Program, and Bases for States' Judgements 4-6

List of Figures

		Page
Figure 2-1.	Set-Aside Funds Spent for Specific Activities in 1992-93	2-2
Figure 2-2.	Evaluation Activities Conducted by SEAs at the State Level	2-8
Figure 2-3.	Estimated Percentage of LEAs Facing Violence Problems	2-17
Figure 3-1.	Percentage of Total Program Funding Allocated to HRY Projects Compared to Mandated Minimum, 1989-90 to 1992-93	3-3
Figure 3-2.	Evaluation Activities Conducted by Governors' DFSCA Programs at the State Level	3-9
Figure 3-3.	Number of Individuals in Target Populations Served Directly by the Governors' DFSCA Program in 1992-93	3-14
Figure 3-4.	Number of Individuals in High Risk Groups Served Directly by the Governors' DFSCA Program in 1992-93	3-15

Chapter 1
Introduction

In 1986 Congress enacted the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA) to support the establishment of alcohol and other drug (AOD) use prevention programs targeting school-aged youth. The U.S. Department of Education (ED) administers the program and annually distributes funding to the states based primarily on the number of school-aged youth. States receive DFSCA Part B funds through two avenues: (1) state education agencies (SEAs) receive approximately 70 percent of the total state allotment to establish school-based programs, and (2) Governors' offices, or agencies designated by the Governors, receive the remaining funds for the establishment of school- or community-based programs.

Since passage of DFSCA, ED has sponsored a number of research and evaluation studies to support federal policy and program planning. Key components of this research are surveys (or biennial reports) of the SEA and Governors' programs conducted every two years to provide a comprehensive report of program performance. The first biennial report covered the period from enactment of the program to 1989, and the second biennial report described program accomplishments from 1989 through 1991. In this, the third biennial report, we summarize the results of the 1991-1993 biennial surveys completed by SEAs and Governors' programs. In the remainder of this chapter we present an overview of the legislative history of DFSCA, a brief summary of the first and second biennial performance reports, and a description of the balance of this report.

The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act

Congress originally enacted the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act as Part B of Title IV of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986 (P.L. 99-570) with the intent of encouraging broadly based cooperation among schools, parents, community organizations, and governmental agencies toward the goal of a drug-free society. Since then Congress has reaffirmed its belief in the critical role of the nation's schools in achieving this goal through several amendments to the law, including:

- Hawkins/Stafford Elementary and Secondary School Improvement Amendments of 1988 (P.L. 100-297);

- Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (P.L. 100-690);
- DFSCA Amendments of 1989 (P.L. 101-226); and
- Crime Control Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-647).

The 1988 Hawkins-Stafford amendments reenacted the DFSCA as Title V of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) of 1965. More recently, it was reauthorized as ESEA Title IV, the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (SDFSCA), with passage of the Improving America's Schools Act of 1994. This recent reauthorization, which became effective in July 1995, added violence prevention as a key element of programs supported under the legislation.

Under the DFSCA program, approximately 70 percent of the funding appropriated to each state under Part B of the statute was allocated to the SEA with the remaining 30 percent administered by the Governor or an agency designated by the Governor.[1] Each SEA was required to allot at least 90 percent of the funds it received to school districts (local education agencies, or LEAs) to improve AOD prevention. Nearly all school districts in the country now operate a prevention program, either separately or as part of a consortium of school districts. LEAs use DFSCA funds to provide student assistance programs, student instruction and training, student support groups and counseling, peer leadership activities, parent education, teacher and staff training, and other activities.

The Governors' programs provide financial support to community-based organizations, schools, and other nonprofit entities for AOD prevention efforts. Governors' award recipients (GARs) include health and mental health centers, family service agencies, and police departments, as well as public and private schools. The GARs also provide prevention and education services, and they typically include activities to increase community awareness of substance abuse issues and support groups for youth in the community. Under the DFSCA, slightly less than half of the Governors' funds (42.5 percent) was to be used for programs that target youth at high risk for AOD use. Another 10 percent of the Governors' funds was required to be used for drug abuse resistance education, a specialized program in which law enforcement officers come into the schools and provide instruction in resisting pressures to use illicit drugs. The 1990 amendments also required that at least five percent of the Governors' funds be used

[1] Prior to enactment of the 1989 amendments, the Act required that 30 percent of each state's allocation be administered by the Governor's office. During the 1991-93 reporting period this allocation varied from state to state because of additional funding for SEAs based on the Chapter 1 funding formula.

for grants to LEAs, or consortia of LEAs, for replication of successful drug education programs. The remaining funds were used by the Governors' offices to make other discretionary awards.[2]

The amount of federal funds authorized for the establishment and operation of drug-free schools programs steadily increased from inception of the program through fiscal year 1993, the last year covered by this report (**Exhibit 1-1**). Over this six-year period, DFSCA funding increased to over 300 percent of the 1987-88 amount. However, program funding has decreased by approximately $138 million, or 27 percent, since 1992. Thus, the period covered by this report represents the apex of the program with respect to the amount of federal resources supporting state and local AOD use education and prevention efforts.

Exhibit 1-1. DFSCA Funding History (in millions of dollars)

School Year	Total Funding	SEA Program	Governors' Program
1987-88	$161	$113	$48
1988-89	$191	$134	$57
1989-90	$287	$201	$86
1990-91	$461	$336	$124
1991-92	$498	$396	$102
1992-93	$508	$406	$102
1993-94	$499	$397	$102
1994-95	$370	$277	$91

Biennial Performance Reports

The Research Triangle Institute (RTI) developed the first biennial performance report as part of the Implementation Study of the DFSCA State and Local Programs it conducted for ED to describe program planning and implementation from passage of the Act in 1986 through the 1988-89 school year. RTI obtained information through four national mail surveys and visits to 40 state and local programs. Two of the mail surveys served as the basis for the first biennial performance report: (1) a survey of all SEAs, and (2) a survey of all state agencies administering the Governors' DFSCA programs. The SEA survey addressed issues such as AOD use policy prior to enactment of DFSCA, DFSCA program planning and budgeting, program descriptions, SEA management of local DFSCA programs, and program impact. The Governors' survey solicited information on the nature of the administering agency, program planning and initial

[2]These funding allocation requirements will change after the conclusion of the 1994-95 school year.

implementation, Governors' award recipients, program collaboration, and program impact. The final report of the descriptive study supplemented the data obtained from these universe surveys with that obtained through surveys of representative samples of over 1,800 LEAS and 460 Governors' award recipients (GARs) and visits to state and local programs.

The U.S. Department of Education (ED) developed and administered the second biennial surveys of SEAs and Governors' programs. The second biennial report, written by Research Triangle Institute and covering school years 1989-90 and 1990-91, addressed many of the same issues as the first report, but a number of specific survey items were structured differently, and several new questions were added. RTI analyzed and reported the data from the second biennial surveys as part of a five-year longitudinal study of the of local prevention programs funded under DFSCA.

RTI developed and administered the third biennial surveys of SEAs and agencies administering the Governors' program, which yielded the information for this report, also as part of the DFSCA Longitudinal Study. The SEA survey asked for information regarding the scope of AOD problems in the state, prevention program policies, number of persons served, LEA participation, local program services, SEA administration and coordination, and evaluation efforts. The Governors' DFSCA program survey solicited information on the number of persons served, program administration and coordination, services provided, impacts of legislative changes, and program evaluation. In anticipation of the impending passage of SDFSCA, the third biennial surveys also asked for information on the scope of school violence problems and on existing state and local efforts designed to address these problems.

Organization of this Report

In subsequent chapters of this report we present findings from the third biennial surveys and provide comparisons from the two prior reports wherever possible and appropriate. In Chapter 2 we discuss state and local program operations based on responses to the SEA survey, and in Chapter 3 we describe the Governors' state-level program operations and GAR activities based on responses to the Governors' questionnaire. Chapter 4 briefly summarizes the status of the DFSCA program as it operated during 1991-93 and offers a few broad conclusions. The report includes the following appendices.

Appendix A - States that Submitted the 1991-93 Biennial Performance Report

Appendix B - State Education Agency 1991-93 Biennial Performance Report Form
Appendix C - Governors' Program 1991-93 Biennial Performance Report Form
Appendix D - Tabulations of State Education Agency Data
Appendix E - Tabulations of Governors' Program Data

Reports from 54 states and territories were received in time for inclusion in the state education agency chapter and 54 Governor's surveys were returned in time to be included in the analyses.[3] The reader is cautioned that much of the data presented in this report are based on estimates, and that the number of respondents able to provide the information requested varies significantly from item to item. The data do provide a sufficient basis upon which to assess the direction and scope of the DFSCA program.

[3]Michigan returned the SEA survey but not in time for inclusion in data analyses.

Chapter 2
State and Local Education Agency Programs

In 1991-93 state education agencies (SEAs) received funding to support state and local AOD use prevention programs through a two-part formula: (1) a base allocation for state and local programs based solely on statewide school-age population, and (2) additional funds based half on the school-age population and half on the funds received under Chapter 1 of Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA). SEAs were allowed by law to set aside up to 10 percent of the base allocation for state programs and administration, with the remaining 90 percent distributed to local education agencies (LEAs). All of the additional funds received by SEAs were allocated to LEAs on the basis of the Chapter 1 funding formula, which provides funding in proportion to the enrollment of disadvantaged youth. Total funding for SEA and LEA programs increased slightly over the two years covered by the latest biennial survey, from $396 million in 1991-92 to $406 million in 1992-93.

In this chapter we describe how SEAs and LEAs used DFSCA funds during 1991-93, and compare these findings with information from the first two biennial surveys where possible and appropriate. Specifically, we will review the data in each of the areas identified below:

- administration, coordination, and evaluation;
- LEA participation;
- numbers and characteristics of students served;
- services and activities provided by local programs; and
- violence prevention efforts.

The data presented in this chapter are based on responses to the SEA survey from 54 states and territories.

Administration, Coordination, and Evaluation

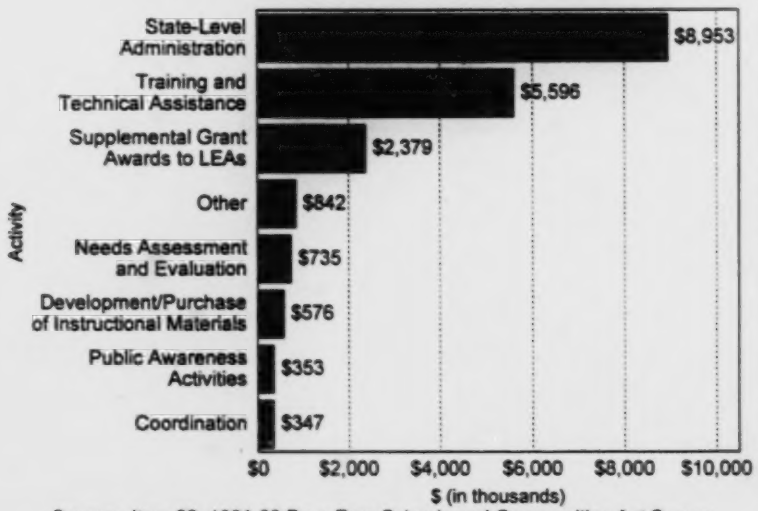
The DFSCA allowed each SEA to retain up to 10 percent of its base allocation to support statewide prevention and education programs. Under the law, SEA set-aside funds could be used for:

- training and technical assistance to local programs;
- development, identification, evaluation and dissemination of model curricula;

- demonstration projects in drug abuse education and prevention;
- supplemental grants to districts in sparsely populated areas, special needs populations, or large numbers of economically disadvantaged children; and
- SEA administration.

In both 1991-92 and 1992-93 the SEA set-aside summed to approximately $20 million.

Figure 2-1. Set-Aside Funds Spent for Specific Activities in 1992-93



Source: Item 22, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

In each year covered by the latest biennial survey, 45 percent of the SEA set-aside, or approximately $9 million, went to support state-level administration of the program **(Figure 2-1; Exhibit 2-1)**. This represents a 16 percent increase from 1990-91 and continues a steady increase in the amount of funding allocated to administration over the last five years, but it was still less than half the legislated limit.

Exhibit 2-1. Amount of DFSCA Part B SEA 10 Percent Set-Aside Funds Designated for Particular Activities During 1991-92 and 1992-93

Activity	1991 - 92 (n = 52 states)		1992 - 93 (n = 52 states)	
	Total Funds	Percentage	Total Funds	Percentage
State-level administration (not including needs assessment and evaluation)	$8,914,818	45%	$8,952,889	45%
Supplemental grant awards to LEAs	$2,449,802	12%	$2,379,265	12%
Development/purchase of instructional materials	$758,740	4%	$575,763	3%
Training and technical assistance	$5,672,502	29%	$5,596,337	28%
Public awareness activities	$365,480	2%	$352,564	2%
Coordination	$295,509	1%	$347,398	2%
Needs assessment and evaluation	$594,150	3%	$735,464	4%
Other	$803,190	4%	$841,880	4%
Total SEA 10 Percent Set-Aside	$19,854,191	100%	$19,781,560	100%

Source: Item 22, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

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In prior years SEAs spent more of their set-aside on training and technical assistance than on any other activity, ranging from 34 to 37 percent of the total from 1988 to 1990. However, largely as a result of increased administrative expenditures, the amount of the SEA set-aside allocated to training and technical assistance decreased by approximately $1 million from 1990-91 to 1992-93. The second largest activity supported with the SEA set-aside during the last two years, training and technical assistance to local programs, accounted for 29 percent of the total set-aside in 1991-92 and 28 percent in 1992-93. **Exhibit 2-2** indicates the percentage of SEAs that provided technical assistance to LEAs in various areas during 1991-93 and the percentage that reported an increase in local need for assistance in each area.

Exhibit 2-2. Percentage of State Education Agencies (SEAs) That Provided Specific Types of Technical Assistance During July 1991 to June 1993 and an Increase in Need for Technical Assistance Since Initial Implementation of DFSCA

Type of Technical Assistance	Percentage of SEAs That Provided Assistance (n = 54 states)	Percentage of SEAs That Reported an Increase in Need for Assistance Since 1987 (n = 54 states)
Training in prevention program content or implementation, including school team training	98%	87%
Assistance in coordinating community members and groups, including community/school team training	87%	83%
Dissemination of information on effective program strategies and approaches	100%	89%
Assistance in developing curricula materials	85%	67%
Assistance with evaluation methods	91%	91%
Assistance in defining target groups	72%	74%
Assistance with needs assessment	87%	80%
Identification of treatment resources for youth	63%	67%

Source: Item 28, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

All 54 responding SEAs reported disseminating information on effective program strategies and approaches to LEA staff, a reflection of the maturation of AOD use prevention programs over the last seven years and, one presumes, the ability of SEAs to identify programs that work and are worthy of replication. At the same time, the continuing development of local drug prevention programs is evidenced by the 98 percent of SEAs that provided training in program content or implementation, and by the over 80 percent of SEAs that assisted LEAs with program evaluation, curriculum development, needs assessment, and local program coordination. Moreover, at least two-thirds of responding SEAs reported an increase in the need for technical

assistance in all areas since 1987. The need for technical assistance in program evaluation continued to be especially strong at the local level, and raises some question about the basis upon which the "effective strategies" disseminated by SEAs are identified.

The third largest expenditure of SEA set-aside funds in both years was for supplemental grants to LEAs, which accounted for approximately 12 percent of the set-aside in both years. Supplemental grants enable LEAs to provide programming that they could not otherwise afford, such as services to special populations like migrant workers or other economically disadvantaged persons. In the aggregate, administration, technical assistance and supplemental grants accounted for roughly 85 percent of the total SEA set-aside. No other single activity received more than four percent of set-aside funding in both 1991-92 and 1992-93.

Coordination

The one percent of set-aside funds SEAs allocate to coordination should not be viewed as indicating a dearth of coordination efforts; few funds are expended in pursuit of collaborative efforts since most of the organizations with which SEAs coordinated share the goal of a drug-free society and so volunteered their time and efforts. In keeping with legislative intent to foster collaborative and coordinated efforts to prevent AOD use, SEAs interacted with a variety of other state agencies and officials to improve public awareness, expand resources, evaluate program impact, and pursue other program goals. The latest biennial survey form included a number of new items designed to obtain information on the nature and scope of partnerships between SEAs and other state and local organizations that share the goal of a drug-free society. **Exhibit 2-3** indicates the percentages of SEAs that reported interactions with specific state agencies, by type of interaction.

As would be expected, virtually all SEAs reported some level of interaction with a drug/alcohol abuse agency and with law enforcement agencies, and nearly all SEAs coordinated their efforts with the Governor's office, and with health or mental health agencies. Law enforcement agencies are typically involved in local programs through drug abuse resistance education (DARE), through which police officers come into the schools and instruct students in how to resist pressures to use alcohol and other drugs.

Through the DARE program law enforcement agencies provide information on the incidence of AOD use, improve public awareness of the associated problems, and help expand

Exhibit 2-3. Percentage of State Education Agencies (SEAs) That Reported Significant DFSCA-Related Interaction with Other State Officials or Agencies, by Purpose of Interaction

State Official or Agency	Percentage of SEAs That Reported Specific Purpose of Interaction (n = 54 states)						
	Expand Resources for Education/ Prevention	Improve Staff Competency	Improve Info. on Incidence & Associated Factors	Evaluate Program Impact	Improve Public Awareness	No DFSCA Related Interaction	Not Applicable or Don't Know
Drug/Alcohol Abuse Agency	60%	65%	74%	56%	78%	0%	2%
Governor or governor's office	74%	28%	39%	35%	76%	2%	0%
Key legislators or legislative committee	44%	15%	26%	20%	43%	15%	17%
Health and/or Mental Health Agency	83%	61%	70%	46%	70%	4%	2%
Judicial Agency	46%	20%	33%	22%	44%	19%	19%
Law enforcement agency	91%	48%	65%	37%	72%	0%	2%
Higher Education Authority	50%	44%	28%	39%	32%	19%	6%
Department of Community Development	11%	4%	7%	6%	13%	33%	37%
Department of Social Services	44%	30%	35%	17%	37%	15%	17%
Alcohol Beverage Control Agency	28%	15%	13%	7%	35%	32%	24%
Department of Motor Vehicles	50%	22%	46%	19%	46%	20%	11%
Other State Agencies or Officials	24%	17%	17%	15%	22%	0%	6%

Source: Item 25, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

the amount of resources available for prevention efforts. Such resource expansion stems from the fact that law enforcement agencies essentially volunteer the services of DARE officers in many states, providing states and localities with a no-cost source of support. However, we learned from our case studies of local programs around the nation that Governor's program funds in some states (which now have a set-aside for drug abuse resistance education) flow from the Governor's office to the law enforcement agency to the schools. In other states DARE activities are supported with funding originating from the Department of Justice.

Evaluation

The enabling legislation specifies that each state's DFSCA biennial report include an evaluation of the effectiveness of state and local programs and that each LEA submit an annual progress report to the SEA that includes significant accomplishments during the preceding year, the extent to which objectives were being achieved, methods used by the LEA to evaluate program effectiveness, and evaluation results. The third biennial survey asked SEAs to report state-level evaluation activities and to estimate the percentage of LEAs that have implemented various methods of evaluation. Specifically, the survey solicited information on (1) how and how often states assess the prevalence of AOD use among students, (2) the types of information states and locals routinely collect, and (3) the extent to which various methods of program evaluation are conducted and the uses to which evaluation results are applied.

All 54 SEAs that completed the survey reported that their state has conducted a statewide prevalence survey of alcohol and other drug use among elementary and/or secondary school students. However, the frequency with which such surveys are administered and the scope of the student populations surveyed varied considerably; 31 states conducted a prevalence survey every two years, 9 states administered an annual survey, and 8 states conducted a survey once every three years. In five states prevalence surveys were administered on an irregular basis. The SEA was responsible for administering the survey in 33 states, another state agency was responsible in 10 states, and a private research organization was responsible in two states.

In general, students were more likely to participate in prevalence surveys the higher their grade level **(Exhibit 2-4)**. Only eight SEAs included all students in the state at specified grade levels; the remaining 46 states selected samples of students to participate. The most popular survey instrument used to conduct prevalence surveys was the Youth Risk Behavior Survey[1], administered by 24 states. Another 19 states developed their own survey instrument, and two states used the Parents' Resource Institute for Drug Education (PRIDE) survey. No other single instrument was used by more than one SEA. States used the results of prevalence surveys most often for program evaluation (82 percent) and to help decide on the content of technical assistance offered to districts (80 percent).

[1]The Youth Risk Behavior Survey, for grades 9 through 12, is supported by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Exhibit 2-4. Number and Percentage of States That Surveyed Students at Specific Grade Levels

Grade Level Surveyed	Number of States (n = 54 states)	Percentage of States
K	0	0%
1	0	0%
2	0	0%
3	1	2%
4	6	11%
5	9	17%
6	20	37%
7	20	37%
8	29	54%
9	41	76%
10	46	85%
11	42	78%
12	51	94%

Note: States may have surveyed more than one grade level.
Source: Item 2c, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Other types of data routinely collected at the state level are indicated in **Exhibit 2-5**. Measures of risk factors other than AOD use, such as the numbers of dropouts, truants, and juvenile arrests, are more commonly collected by SEAs than are more direct measures such as the numbers of students referred by LEAs for AOD treatment or the number receiving disciplinary action from LEAs as a result of AOD related incidents. Only one-third of SEAs obtain data on AOD related incidents largely because these data are not routinely collected at the local level in most states. **Exhibit 2-6** indicates the extent to which LEAs collect data on various risk factors, as reported by SEAs. As shown, in only a third of all states do all LEAs

Exhibit 2-5. Number and Percentage of States That Collected Specific Types of Student Data at the State Level

Type of Data	Number of States (n = 54)	Percentage of States
Numbers of students referred by LEAs for AOD treatment	17	32%
Numbers of students receiving AOD related disciplinary action from LEAs	18	33%
Numbers of juvenile arrests	25	46%
Dropouts	47	87%
Truancy/school absenteeism	32	59%
Youth suicides and attempted suicides	19	35%

Source: Item 18, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Exhibit 2-6. Percentage of States That Reported Specific Proportions of LEAs That Collected Various Data on Youth

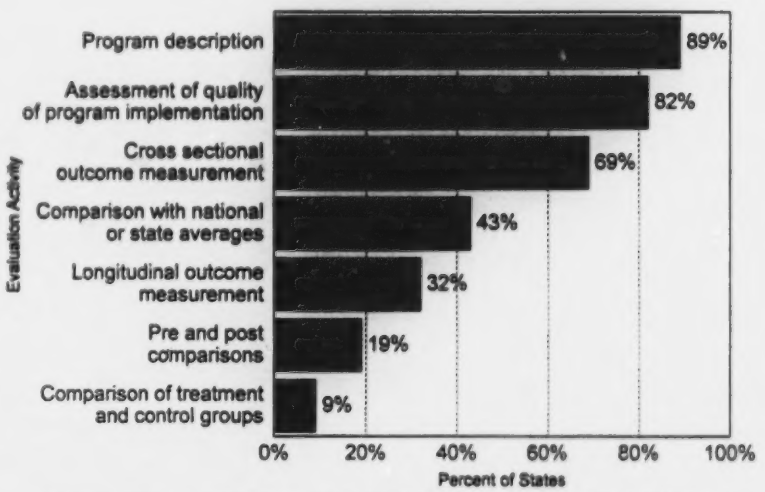
Youth Data Collected	Percentage of States That Reported Specific Proportion of LEAs That Collected Data				n
	None of the LEAs	1-49% of LEAs	50-99% of LEAs	All LEAs	
Local surveys of youth use of alcohol and other drugs	0%	30%	42%	28%	53
Numbers of school disciplinary actions regarding AOD	2%	15%	31%	52%	52
Number of youth referred by schools for AOD treatment	6%	26%	35%	33%	49
Numbers of juvenile arrests and convictions for violent- or drug- or alcohol-related crime	12%	40%	21%	26%	42
Extent of illegal gang activity	28%	51%	13%	8%	39
Dropouts	2%	2%	9%	87%	53
Rates of expulsions or suspensions from school	2%	8%	10%	80%	51
Truancy/school absenteeism	4%	0%	13%	83%	52
Youth suicides and attempted suicides	16%	35%	23%	26%	43
Numbers of youth participating in AOD prevention activities	2%	8%	36%	54%	50

Note: Some states reported percentage of LEAs (n = 34) and others reported percentage of grantees (n = 17).
Source: Item 20, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

collect information on the number of youth referred for AOD treatment, but all LEAs collect data on dropouts and truants in approximately 80 percent of the states. It is probable that the presence of federal and state mandates associated with programs other than DFSCA account for the greater frequency with which SEAs and LEAs collect these types of data.

With respect to formal program evaluation methods, process assessments were the most frequent type of evaluation conducted at the state level during 1991-93. As shown in **Exhibit 2-7** and **Figure 2-2**, 89 percent of SEAs documented program activities, and 82 percent of SEAs assessed the quality of program implementation. As might be expected,

Figure 2-2. Evaluation Activities Conducted by SEAs at the State Level



Source: Item 17, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs.

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Exhibit 2-7. Number of States That Conducted Specific Evaluation Activities at the State Level, And Use of the Results

Evaluation Activity	States That Conducted Evaluation Activity (n = 54 states)		Use of Results By States That Conducted Evaluation Activity[1]							
			Direct Funding Priorities		Identify Model Programs		Identify LEA Needs		Other	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
PROCESS ASSESSMENT: a. Description	48	89%	29	60%	32	67%	46	96%	13	27%
b. Assessment of the quality of program implementation	44	82%	25	57%	33	75%	41	93%	11	25%
OUTCOME/IMPACT ASSESSMENT: c. Longitudinal data collection of outcome measures	17	32%	10	59%	7	41%	14	82%	6	35%
d. Cross sectional data collection of outcome measures	37	69%	26	70%	14	38%	33	89%	15	41%
e. Comparison of pre and post assessments on the group receiving services	10	19%	8	80%	7	70%	5	50%	2	20%
f. Comparison of outcome measures for local program participants with national or state averages	23	43%	18	78%	12	52%	18	78%	8	35%
g. Comparison of outcome measures for a treatment group and a control group	5	9%	5	10%	4	8%	5	10%	1	2%

[1]Percentage calculated on basis of the number of states that conducted each activity.
Source: Item 17, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

process assessments were much more common than outcome evaluations at the local level as well, as indicated by **Exhibit 2-8**. These data are consistent with the findings of prior biennial reports, which also indicated that process assessments were much more frequently conducted than outcome or impact evaluations.[2] It is somewhat surprising that in only 33 states did all LEAs document program activities, given the legal requirement that LEAs submit annual reports of the extent to which program objectives are achieved.

The primary use of evaluation data at the state level was to identify LEA needs for technical assistance, regardless of the type of evaluation that produced the data **(Exhibit 2-7)**. The second most frequently reported use of information resulting from process assessments was to identify model programs for replication, while the second most frequent use of outcome data was to direct funding priorities. It is difficult to assign much significance to SEA reports of the uses of outcome or impact evaluations, because so few SEAs conducted such evaluations. It is

[2]Differences in the manner in which questions regarding program evaluation activities were asked preclude detailed comparisons of 1991-93 findings with earlier findings.

Exhibit 2-8. Percentage of States That Reported Specific Proportions of LEAs Were Using Various Evaluation Methods During July 1991 to June 1993

Method of Evaluation	Percentage of States That Reported Specific Proportion of LEAs Were Using Evaluation Method				
	None of the LEAs	1 - 49% of LEAs	50 - 99% of LEAs	All LEAs	n
PROCESS ASSESSMENT:					
a. Description - includes documentation of program activities, records of numbers of staff trained, numbers of individuals served, etc.	0%	11%	28%	61%	54
b. Assessment of the quality of program implementation- includes impressions of students or staff regarding the quality of programs or services; e.g., evaluation of a training program, questionnaires collected from participants at the close of a special event regarding their reaction to the event.	0%	28%	37%	35%	54
OUTCOME/IMPACT ASSESSMENTS:					
c. Longitudinal data collection of outcome measures (includes repeated measures on the same groups of students; e.g., administering student use surveys to the same group of students as they progress through various grades).	25%	57%	10%	8%	48
d. Cross sectional data collection of outcome measures (includes administrations of measures perhaps repeated but not on the same students; e.g., student use surveys administered to 10th graders every year with comparisons made between 1991 10th graders and 1992 10th graders).	10%	44%	22%	22%	49
e. Comparison of pre and post assessments on the group receiving services.	15%	63%	13%	9%	46
f. Comparison of outcome measures for students in a local program with national or state averages.	6%	55%	15%	23%	47
g. Comparison of outcome measures for a treatment group (students receiving the program being evaluated) and a control group (students who do not receive the program being evaluated).	58%	39%	0%	2%	46

Source: Item 19, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

notable however, and not unrelated to the scarcity with which outcome evaluations are conducted, that well over half of all SEAs used process measures as a basis for the identification of model programs for replication. Three-fourths of all SEAs that conducted an assessment of the quality of program implementation reported using the results for this purpose; at the same time, only seven of the 17 states that conducted a longitudinal evaluation (41 percent) reported using the results to identify model programs.

LEA Participation and AOD Use Policy

As noted in the introduction to this report, nearly all LEAs in the country participated in the DFSCA program during the reporting period; LEA participation has increased from 78 percent of all LEAs in 1988-89 to 97 percent in 1992-93. LEAs may apply for funds singly,

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through intermediate education agencies (IEAs) or in consortia of LEAs. Participation through a consortium is especially popular with smaller districts, where the costs of completing an application and other administrative expenses may be shared across all districts in the consortium. As indicated in **Exhibit 2-9**, the majority of LEAs continued to apply singly, with the percentage of LEAs applying through consortia leveling off during the reporting period. In 1992-93 a total of 4,846 LEAs located in 37 states participated in the program through consortia. States where consortia are most often formed include the nation's most sparsely populated states such as Nebraska and Montana, and the country's most populous states, such as Texas and California; approximately 500 of California's smallest LEAs, many of which are located in rural counties, combined to apply for program funding through 70 or so consortia.

Exhibit 2-9. Number of LEAs and Consortia/IEAs That Were Funded Under DFSCA Part B During 1991-92 and 1992-93

Method of Funding	1991-92		1992-93	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
LEAs funded singly	8,884	62%	9,011	63%
LEAs participating through IEAs/consortia	4,920	35%	4,846	34%
LEAs not participating	496	3%	366	3%
Total LEAs	14,300	100%	14,223	100%
Total Consortia/IEAs	621		611	

Source: Item 11, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

The primary reason why three percent of districts elected not to participate during the last reporting period, according to SEAs, was because they believed the amount of funding they would receive did not warrant the effort required to complete an application and implement a program. As shown in **Exhibit 2-10** approximately three-fourths of nonparticipating districts cited this reason; the same reason has been given since 1989-90. As has also been true in prior years, a very small number of LEAs, as reported by SEAs, did not accept any type of federal funding, and an equally small number did not participate because they missed the SEA's deadline for submitting an application.

As of 1990, each LEA applying for DFSCA funds or other federal funds or financial assistance was required to certify to its SEA that it had adopted and implemented a program to prevent the use of illicit drugs and alcohol by students and employees that includes standards of student conduct that prohibit unlawful possession, use, or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol on school premises or as part of school activities. Not surprisingly therefore, virtually all LEAs have implemented some form of "no use policy." In this latest biennial survey we asked SEAs

Exhibit 2-10. Number and Percentage of LEAs That Elected Not to Participate in the DFSCA Part B Program During 1991-92 and 1992-93, by Reason Given

Reason for Not Participating	1991-92 (n = 33 states)		1992-93 (n = 29 states)	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Amount of LEA allocation too low relative to effort required to complete application	364	73%	283	77%
LEAs missed SEA deadline for submitting application	12	2%	6	2%
LEAs not aware of availability of DFSCA Part B funds	1	<1%	0	0%
LEAs historically do not accept any federal funds	8	2%	12	3%
LEAs ineligible to apply for DFSCA Part B funds	1	<1%	1	<1%
LEAs believe current prevention programming is sufficient	9	2%	9	2%
Other[1]	74	15%	40	11%
Reason not given	27	5%	15	4%
Total	496	100%	366	100%

[1]Other reasons included LEA belief that allocation was too low for program implementation and LEA administrator turnover or indifference.
Source: Item 12, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

to indicate the number of LEAs in their state that have articulated policies in a variety of specific areas. **Exhibit 2-11** indicates the percentage of LEAs reported by SEAs to have implemented policies in these areas in 1991-93, by LEA enrollment range.

As shown, all but a few districts required parental notification for student violations of established standards of conduct, and about three-fourths of all LEAs required notification of law enforcement officials and/or recommend counseling or treatment for students who violate AOD use policies. Parent and community involvement in the establishment of district policy was the norm, with over 80 percent of all LEAs estimated to follow such a practice. In general, larger school districts were somewhat more likely to have implemented AOD policies across all areas.

Students Served by SEA and LEA DFSCA Part B Funds

The latest biennial survey form asked SEAs to report the number of students who received direct services through DFSCA programs. Direct services are those in which individuals participate and have contact with the deliverer of the services such that the deliverer knows of their participation. A minimum of 37,248,443 public school students received direct

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Exhibit 2-11. Number and Percentage of LEAs Which Have Implemented Specific Alcohol and Other Drug Policy Elements, by Student Enrollment Range

Policy Elements	Student Enrollment Range								
	0-999			1,000 - 4,999			5,000 and Greater		
	Number of LEAs	Percentage	n	Number of LEAs	Percentage	n	Number of LEAs	Percentage	n
Require parental notification for student violations of the policy	4,936	90%	42	3,987	94%	43	1,146	95%	45
Recommend participation in a counseling or treatment program for student violations involving use	3,790	73%	37	2,871	76%	38	806	77%	40
Involve parents and other community members in the creation, review, and adoption of policies	4,094	78%	38	3,177	86%	39	953	84%	41
Provide different sanctions for violations involving alcobol	1,780	41%	36	1,299	36%	36	370	37%	38
Require notification of law enforcement officials for violations of the policy	3,772	70%	40	2,864	77%	41	862	72%	43

Source: Item 5, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

services funded under SEA Part B programs in 1992-93.[3] However, since three SEAs were unable to provide these data, the actual number of public school students directly served is higher. Based on the 51 states that were able to provide complete information, 91.7 percent of all students enrolled in public schools received direct services from SEA/LEA programs in 1991-92, and 91.3 percent received direct services in 1992-93. If one assumes an equal percentage of students enrolled were served in the three states for which the number served directly was not provided, the total number of public school students directly served in the 54 responding SEAs increases to 37,829,519.

Only 41 SEAs were able to report the number of private school students receiving direct services; thus the 2,180,874 students reported is a considerable underestimate of the actual number. In 1991-92, 60.2 percent of all private school students in reporting states received direct services while the following year the percentage increased to 66.4 percent. If one applies this percentage to the total number of students enrolled in private schools in 1992-93, the number served by SEA/LEA programs increases by about 600,000 to 2,708,512. Thus, based on

[3]By law DFSCA programs are to serve students at all grade levels "from the early childhood level through grade 12," and SEA reports of the numbers served by grade indicate that the distribution of students served by the program is roughly equal across grade levels.

the available data at least 40 million students received direct services funded under DFSCA Part B programs in 1992-93.

The latest survey asked SEAs to report the number of students enrolled and the number served by race/ethnicity. As shown in **Exhibit 2-12**, in 1992-93 approximately two-thirds (69 percent) of public school students who received direct services were white, 19 percent were black, and 9 percent Hispanic.[4] Asian or Pacific Islanders accounted for just two percent of the total number of public school students receiving direct services and American Indian or Alaskan Natives just one percent.[5] Since over 90 percent of all students enrolled in public schools received direct services, it is not surprising that the proportion of students served mirrors almost exactly the proportion of students enrolled across all five racial/ethnic groups, with less than a 0.5 percent difference between "enrolled" and "served" in any one group.

Exhibit 2-12. Public School Students Who Received Direct Services, by Ethnicity

	1991 - 92 (n = 35 states)		1992 - 93 (n = 41 states)	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
American Indian/Alaskan Native	275,358	1%	294,192	1%
Asian/Pacific Islander	547,699	2%	592,873	2%
Black	4,642,241	20%	5,021,420	19%
Hispanic	2,415,189	10%	2,561,696	9%
White	15,719,707	67%	18,115,427	69%

Source: Item 7, 1991-93 Drug Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs.

The enabling legislation allows considerable discretion to SEAs and LEAs regarding the types of persons and organizations targeted for participation in AOD use prevention efforts. As might be expected, in 1992-93 a majority of LEAs served students in general (85 percent), teachers and other school staff (66 percent), and parents (57 percent) **(Exhibit 2-13)**. Community organizations were the next most frequently served group during the two-year period, reported by SEAs as a focus of 42 percent of local programs in 1991-92 and 45 percent in 1992-93. Over a third of all LEAs provided services, most likely training, to law enforcement agencies in both years covered by the survey. The percentage of LEAs targeting juveniles in detention facilities, while considerably lower than the percentage of LEAs targeting other

[4]The low number of SEAs able to provide analogous information for private school students prevents meaningful analysis.

[5]These percentages varied little from the previous year.

Exhibit 2-13. Number and Percentage of LEAs That Served Specific Target Populations Through DFSCA Part B Programs During 1991-92 and 1992-93

Target Population	1991-92			1992-93		
	LEAs That Served Population		Number of States	LEAs That Served Population		Number of States
	Number	Percentage		Number	Percentage	
Students in general	10,280	88%	47	11,671	85%	53
Juveniles in detention facilities	331	5%	33	829	11%	38
Other out-of-school youth	572	7%	36	902	9%	44
Parents	5,755	57%	41	7,220	57%	50
Teachers and other school staff	7,046	69%	42	8,315	66%	50
Community groups/organizations	3,739	42%	38	5,069	45%	46
Law enforcement agencies	2,827	35%	36	3,649	36%	43

Source: Item 16, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

populations, more than doubled from 1991-92 to 1992-93, from five to 11 percent. Out of school youth were targeted by only a small fraction of LEAs.

Although the manner in which prior biennial surveys obtained data on targeting constrains our ability to compare these percentages over time[6], the data do appear to indicate significant increases in several groups, especially parents, who had been reported as a target population by less than one-fourth of all LEAs since 1988. A dramatic increase in the percentage of LEAs that provided services and activities that involve law enforcement agencies is also evident, jumping from just 7 percent in 1989-90 to 36 percent in 1992-93. An equally dramatic increase is evident in the percentage of LEAs that targeted community organizations, up from 14 percent in 1989-90 to 45 percent in 1992-93.

Services and Activities Provided by LEAs

Ever since initial implementation of DFSCA supported programs, research has shown that four core services have formed the foundation of AOD use prevention efforts; (1) student instruction, (2) teacher and staff training, (3) curriculum development or acquisition, and (4) student assistance programs. LEA uses of program funds during 1991-93 were consistent with the historical trend, as shown in **Exhibit 2-14** which displays the percentages of participating LEAs that provided 10 specific services or activities to public school students, teachers, and parents during 1991-92 and 1992-93.

[6]Prior surveys asked SEAs to report target populations separately for LEAs funded singly and for LEAs funded through consortia, and included a different set of response choices.

Exhibit 2-14. Estimated Number and Percentage of LEAs That Provided Specific DFSCA-Funded Services Through Public Schools During 1991-92 and 1992-93

Type of Service	1991-92			1992-93		
	LEAs That Provided Services		Number of States	LEAs That Provided Services		Number of States
	Number	Percentage		Number	Percentage	
Teacher/staff training	7,645	66%	46	9,176	68%	53
Student instruction	7,828	67%	46	9,301	67%	54
Curriculum development or acquisition	6,896	63%	44	8,519	64%	52
Student assistance programs (counseling, mentoring, identification and referral, etc.)	6,542	59%	45	8,068	58%	53
Alternative education programs	1,473	18%	39	2,107	18%	50
Parent education/involvement	4,974	47%	41	6,420	52%	50
After-school or before-school programs	2,225	23%	39	3,088	25%	48
Community service projects	2,513	27%	40	3,523	31%	48
Services for out-of-school youth	379	5%	35	682	7%	44
Special one-time events	5,279	50%	38	7,142	55%	48

Note: Some states reported LEAs (n= 37) and some reported grantees (n= 16) in response to this item.
Source: Item 13, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Approximately two-thirds of LEAs provided student instruction and staff training during both years. Nearly as many LEAs used program funds to develop or acquire curricular materials in both years, and well over half of all districts provided student assistance programs. Somewhat less often provided than these four core services, yet still offered through approximately one-half of participating LEAs, were special one-time events (e.g., Red Ribbon Week), and parent education or involvement.

Community service projects and after- or before-school programs were the next most frequent activities pursued during 1991-93, according to SEA estimates. The 1990 amendments to the Act specifically authorized LEAs to provide after-school programs if sufficient prevention services were already available during regular school hours. According to the biennial survey, approximately one-fourth of participating LEAs offered such programs in 1992-93, and 38 SEAs, or 72 percent of those responding, reported an increase in the number of LEAs offering after-school programs since the 1990 amendments became law. The services least frequently provided include alternative education programs, and services for out-of-school youth, a service more likely to be available through the Governors' program, which targets high-risk youth.

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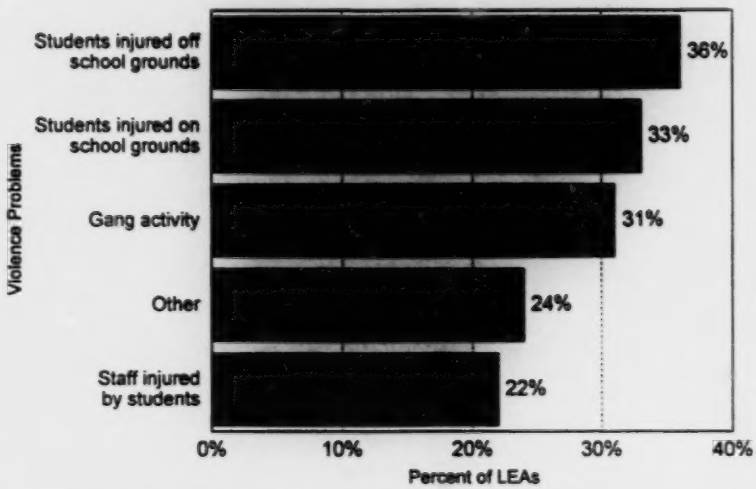
Available data on the number of LEAs providing these same services and activities to private school students during 1991-93 preclude detailed comparisons with public school services, since only about half of the SEAs were able to provide these statistics. However, the data do permit broad observations to be made regarding private school services and activities. First, the priority placed on the 10 services and activities by LEAs serving private school students was roughly the same as that for public schools, with the four core services discussed above being the most frequently provided. At the same time however, each service or activity was provided to private school students by a much lower percentage of LEAs than provided these same services to public school students. For example, in 1992-93, student instruction was the service most often provided to private school students, but only 14 percent of all LEAs provided instruction to private school students compared to 67 percent of LEAs that provided instruction to public school students.

Violence Prevention

The Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (SDFSCA) of 1994 explicitly authorizes state and local programs to incorporate violence prevention efforts into programs supported under the SDFSCA as of July 1, 1995. In anticipation of the passage of this legislation, the latest biennial survey asked SEAs several questions designed to identify the scope of school violence problems and to obtain baseline information on violence prevention programs already in place in the nation's schools.

Figure 2-3. Estimated Percentage of LEAs Facing Violence Problems



Source: Item 31, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey Questionnaire for SEAs

Figure 2-3 and **Exhibit 2-15** indicate the estimated percentages of LEAs that faced a number of school violence issues during 1991-93, as reported by SEAs. On average, SEAs estimated that 36 percent of LEAs have experienced serious student injuries as a result of violence off school grounds, and nearly as many

Exhibit 2-15. Estimated Percentage of LEAs Facing Specific Violence Problems

Violence Problem	Estimated Percentage of LEAs Facing Problem (n = 33 states)
Students have been seriously injured as a result of a violent act on school grounds	33%
Students have been seriously injured as a result of a violent act off school grounds	36%
School staff have been attacked or injured by students	22%
Students participate in illegal gang activity	31%
Other[1]	24%

[1]Other violence problems include youth suicide, student possession of weapons, robbery, and vandalism.
Source: Item 31, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs
Note: Some states reported they did not feel comfortable estimating these numbers.

(33 percent) have had students seriously injured as a result of violence on school grounds. Nearly one-third of all LEAs (31 percent) are estimated to have experienced illegal gang activity and over one-fifth of LEAs (22 percent) have had school staff attacked or injured by students.

It is clear from these estimates that safety is a serious concern in at least one-third of the country's school districts. Further, many states and districts have noted a strong connection between violence and AOD use. It is not surprising therefore that a majority of states and localities have already initiated violence prevention efforts. **Exhibit 2-16** presents the numbers and percentages of SEAs that reported having begun various violence prevention or gang resistance activities. As these data show, most states were in the early stages of implementing violence prevention programs during 1991-93, with at least two-thirds of SEAs involved in program planning (82 percent), local training and technical assistance (82 percent), state-level coordination (80 percent), public awareness activities (69 percent) and statewide assessment (67

Exhibit 2-16. Number and Percentage of States That Have Conducted Specific State-Level Activities to Prevent or Reduce Violence or Illegal Gang Activity

Violence Prevention and/or Gang Resistance Activity	Number of States (n = 54 states)	Percentage of States
Statewide assessment of need for violence prevention activities	36	67%
State-level coordination of violence prevention activities	43	80%
Program planning for violence prevention activities	44	82%
Targeting of specific populations or behaviors for violence prevention	33	61%
Training of state-level staff	39	72%
Training and/or technical assistance for LEA staff	44	82%
Development of program materials	29	54%
Allocation of state funds for violence prevention	26	48%
Public awareness activities	37	69%
Evaluation of violence prevention activities	12	22%

Source: Item 32, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

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percent). Activities associated with programs beyond the initial stages of implementation, such as targeting specific populations, developing specialized program materials, and program evaluation were somewhat less widely implemented across the states.

Violence prevention efforts at the local level reflected state-level activity, with a majority of LEAs also involved in assessment, planning, staff training, coordination and public awareness **(Exhibit 2-17)**. Importantly, SEAs and LEAs are pursuing violence prevention initiatives despite the fact that less than half of all states allocated funds specifically for this purpose. It is reasonable to assume that these early efforts in violence prevention and school safety will be strengthened and expanded now that such activity is expressly supported by the enabling legislation.

Exhibit 2-17. Number and Percentage of States That Reported LEAs Have Begun Specific Activities to Prevent or Reduce Violence or Illegal Gang Activity

Violence Prevention and/or Gang Resistance Activity	Number of States (n = 54 states)	Percentage of States
Local assessment of need for violence prevention activities	45	83%
Local-level coordination of violence prevention activities	45	83%
Program planning for violence prevention activities	47	87%
Targeting of specific populations or behaviors for violence prevention	43	80%
Training of district-level staff	49	91%
Training and/or technical assistance for school staff	47	87%
Development of program materials	38	70%
Allocation of local funds for violence prevention	32	59%
Public awareness activities	40	74%
Evaluation of violence prevention activities	19	35%

Source: Item 33, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Chapter 3
Governors' State and Local Programs

Since the enactment of the DFSCA, between 20 and 30 percent of the Part B funds distributed to each state have gone to the Governor's office, or an agency designated by the Governor. The Governors' offices use these funds to award grants to health, mental health, law enforcement and family service agencies, schools, and other local organizations to establish AOD use prevention programs within the community. The Governors' program received approximately $102 million in each year covered by the last biennial survey.

The DFSCA placed a number of restrictions on how the Governor's funds may be spent in each state. First, a minimum of 42.5 percent of this funding was earmarked to support grants for youth at high risk for AOD use. Characteristics the Act identified as qualifying a youth as being at high risk of AOD use include dropping out of school, delinquency, incarceration, mental illness, suicidal behavior, economic disadvantage, pregnancy, academic failure, chronic pain, and a number of others.[1] Second, as a result of the 1990 amendments, at least 10 percent of the Governors' funds had to be used for drug abuse resistance education, and another 5 percent had to be used for grants to LEAs, or consortia of LEAs, for replication of successful drug education programs for students. Third, administrative expenses associated with the program were capped at 2.5 percent of the total allocation. Remaining funds, not to exceed 42.5 percent of the total, could be used at the discretion of the Governor, or a designee, to support other local prevention efforts.

In this chapter we describe the Governors' program as it operated during 1991-93, providing comparative analyses with program operations in earlier years wherever possible or appropriate. The data presented in this chapter are based on the biennial surveys completed by 54 Governors' programs[2], and are organized into the following sections.

- Distribution of Governors' program funds
- Program administration, coordination, and evaluation
- Number and characteristics of persons served
- Services and activities

[1] Section 5122(b)(2)

[2] We did not receive completed surveys from the Virgin Islands, Guam, and Northern Mariana.

Distribution of Governors' Program Funds

As noted, Governors' programs distributed funding to local organizations through four types of grants: (1) high-risk youth (HRY) awards, (2) drug abuse resistance education (DARE) awards, (3) replication awards, and (4) other discretionary (OD) awards. **Exhibit 3-1** summarizes the numbers and amounts of each type of grant awarded during 1991-93. As shown, the Governors' programs awarded 6,670 grants totaling over $201 million to support the establishment and operations of local AOD use prevention programs in communities around the nation.[3] In the remainder of this section we first describe the distribution of HRY and other discretionary funds in an historical context and then briefly discuss states' use of the funding set aside for replication and drug abuse resistance education.

Exhibit 3-1. Number and Amount of Governors' Program Grant Awards, 1991-93

Type of Award	Number of Awards	Total Amount[1]	Percentage of Total	Size of Average Award
High-risk youth	2,716	$104.2	51.1%	$38,365
Other discretionary	2,000	$61.9	30.3%	$30,950
Drug abuse resistance education	1,495	$21.0	10.2%	$14,047
Replication	459	$14.0	6.8%	$30,501
Total	6,670	$201.1	98.4%[2]	

[1]Total amounts are in millions.
[2]The remaining 1.6 percent of funds are used for program administration.
Source: Items 6, 26, and 29, 1991-93 Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs.

High-Risk Youth and Other Discretionary Awards

The DFSCA required that 42.5 percent of all Governors' program funds be used to support projects targeting high-risk youth and that no more than that amount be used for other discretionary awards. In both years covered by the latest survey the states exceeded the mandated 42.5 percent minimum for HRY projects, distributing 51.5 percent of total funds to HRY projects in 1991-92 and at least 50.7 percent in 1992-93.[4] **Figure 3-1** indicates the percentage of total program funds allocated to HRY projects compared to the legislatively mandated minimum proportion from 1989-90 through 1992-93.

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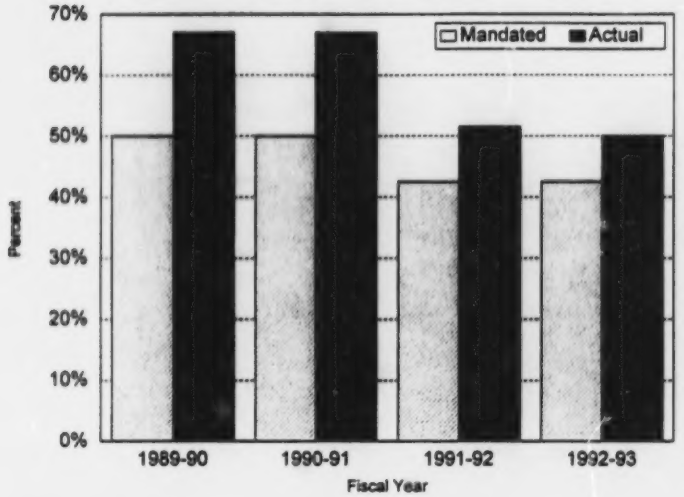
[3]Five states were unable to report these data; the actual amount allocated to support local efforts is slightly higher than $201 million.

[4]Two states were unable to report the amount of funds allocated to HRY projects in 1992-93, thus the percentage cited is a slight underestimate.

Figure 3-1. Percentage of Total Program Funding Allocated to HRY Projects Compared to Mandated Minimum, 1989-90 to 1992-93



As indicated by ***Figure 3-1***, exceeding the minimum requirement for HRY projects is not new. Required by law to allocate at least half of all Governors' funds to HRY projects during 1989-91, the states actually distributed two-thirds of total funding to such projects, exceeding the minimum by 17 percent. The 1990 amendments reduced the minimum proportion required to be directed to HRY from 50 to 42.5 percent, due in part to the additional requirement to set aside 10 percent of funding for drug abuse resistance education and 5 percent for replication of effective projects. It is likely because of the additional set-aside requirement that the percentage of total funding awarded to HRY projects during the last reporting period did not exceed the statutory minimum by as wide a margin as in previous years.

On average, HRY awards were approximately 20 percent larger than other discretionary awards during the reporting period.[5] In 1991-92 HRY awards averaged $37,461 while OD awards averaged $30,767. The following year the amount of both types of awards increased slightly, with an average of $39,340 for HRY programs and $31,170 for OD awards. The increase in the average size of awards resulted from a decrease in the total number of grants awarded. **Exhibit 3-2** summarizes the size of HRY and other discretionary awards during 1991-93 in specific ranges.

Drug-Abuse Resistance Education and Replication Set-Asides

Section 5122(e) of the Act specifies that at least 10 percent of each Governor's allocation be used for grants to LEAs "in consortium with entities which have experience in assisting school districts to provide instruction to students in grade kindergarten through 6 to recognize

[5]The majority of both HRY and OD awards were for a 12 to 18-month period.

Exhibit 3-2. Estimated Percentages of High-Risk Youth and Other Discretionary Awards, by Size of Award

Size of Award	High Risk Youth Awards (n = 51 states)			Other Discretionary Awards (n = 51 states)		
	Average Percentage	State Median	State Range	Average Percentage	State Median	State Range
Less than $5,000	9%	0%	0 - 96%	16%	1%	0 - 100%
$5,000 - $24,999	35%	29%	0 - 100%	35%	33%	0 - 96%
$25,000 - $49,999	32%	25%	0 - 100%	27%	16%	0 - 100%
More than $50,000	24%	7%	0 - 100%	23%	8%	0 - 100%

Source: Item 13, 1991-1993 Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

and resist pressures that influence such students to use controlled substances..." In addition to student instruction, any such program is required to include:

- Parent involvement;
- Use of student leaders to influence younger students not to use drugs;
- An emphasis on activity-oriented techniques designed to encourage student-generated responses to problem-solving situations; and
- Awarding certificates of achievement to participating students.

Although set-aside funds may be used for any program that meets these criteria, congressional intent in so amending the DFSCA was to encourage the proliferation of programs like DARE, the well-known program involving law enforcement agencies.

During the reporting period 51 states awarded a total of 1,495 grants to support drug abuse resistance education, for an average of approximately 29 DARE grants per state.[6] These states allocated approximately $21 million to DARE, representing 10.3 percent of total program funding during the two-year period. The average DARE grant was for $14,047. Most of the Governors' offices (65 percent) grant these funds directly to LEAs, 27 percent administer the funds through the SEA, and the remaining 8 percent administer the funds through the state's law enforcement agencies.

The 1990 amendments also required each Governor's office to use at least five percent of its funds for grants to LEAs, or consortia of LEAs, for replication of successful drug education programs for students. The Act specified that to be eligible for a replication grant, the LEA (or consortia) applying must use the assistance to replicate a program that has a "demonstrated record of success at either the state or local level in preventing or eliminating student abuse of

[6]The remaining states did not provide this information.

drugs or alcohol."[7] States used a wide variety of criteria to decide which projects to replicate, including goal attainment, cost effectiveness, cultural appropriateness, program description, geographic location, and others. Two states candidly reported using no specific criteria.

The 51 states able to provide information awarded a total of 459 replication grants during 1991-93, for an average of 9 per state. The states allocated approximately $14 million in replication grants with an average award size of $30,501. In nearly three-fourths of the states (73 percent) the Governor's office administered these funds directly to replication award recipients; in the 14 other states (27 percent) the Governor's office administered these funds through the SEA.

The law requires that the DARE set-aside supplement and not supplant the amount of federal, state, and local funds that would otherwise be expended for drug abuse resistance education programs, and that programs funded under the replication set-aside not supplant HRY projects. We asked respondents to indicate the impact of set-aside funding on the amounts they allocated to HRY and discretionary awards and, broadly speaking, the reported effect has been to decrease the amount of funding available for both types of grants **(Exhibit 3-3)**. In approximately one-half of the states the impact of the drug abuse resistance education funding requirement has been a decrease in funding for both HRY programs (50 percent) and discretionary awards (54 percent). The primary impact of the requirement to fund grants for replication of successful programs has been to decrease funding for other discretionary awards (44 percent) with a lesser effect of decreasing HRY awards (29 percent). A decrease in administrative expenditures accounts for the majority of "other" responses.

Exhibit 3-3. Impact of Set-Aside Requirements on High Risk Youth and Other Discretionary Funding

Impact	DARE Set-Aside	Replication Set-Aside
Decrease in HRY funding	50%	29%
Decrease in OD funding	54%	44%
No effect	23%	42%
Other	13%	10%

Source: Items 28 and 32, 1991-93 Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

We asked survey respondents to report how they would allocate Governors' program funding if there were no legislative restrictions. **Exhibit 3-4** compares the Governors' preferred

[7] Section 5122(g)(3).

Exhibit 3-4. Mandated, Actual, and Preferred Distribution of Program Funding, 1991-93

Funding Category	Mandated Percentage	Actual Percentage	Preferred Percentage
High-risk youth	42.5%	51.5%	50%
Other discretionary	42.5%	30.3%	40%
Drug abuse resistance education	10%	10.2%	3%
Replication	5%	6.8%	6%
Other (administration)	2.5%	1.6%	1%

Source: Items 6, 26, 29, and 33, 1991-93 Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

percentage distribution with actual and required proportions during 1991-93. As indicated, the states would prefer to spend half (50 percent) on HRY projects, 40 percent on other discretionary awards, 6 percent on replication efforts, just 3 percent on drug abuse resistance education, and 1 percent on other expenses such as program administration. Thus, with the exception of DARE, states' preferences appear to be fairly consistent with legal requirements.

Program Administration, Coordination, and Evaluation

The Governor's office directly administered program funds in 12 of the 54 states that responded to the biennial survey. In the remaining states, another agency, department, or office designated by the Governor administered program funding. In 30 states, a health and/or human service agency administered the program. In many of these states responsibility for the program was assigned directly to an alcohol and drug abuse division within the cabinet-level agency. Other agencies administering the program included education departments (seven states) and justice or public safety agencies (five states).

The law requires that the state agency administering the Governor's funds provide for an annual evaluation of the effectiveness of programs supported with these funds. In an attempt to identify the basis upon which states obtain the information required for such assessments, the survey asked about the content of progress reports local grantees were required to submit. Overall, 50 of the 54 responding states required grantees to submit some form of regular progress reports. **Exhibit 3-5** indicates the percentages of grant award recipients that included in these reports information in five specific areas. Remarkably, in only one-third of all states did all grantees report information on the characteristics of individuals directly served by the program. The survey did not ask respondents to indicate whether the content of grantee progress reports differed by type of grant, so we are unable to identify what percentage of those local grantees that did not report these data operated HRY projects where the characteristics of service recipients are tantamount to eligibility criteria. Also notable is that evaluation results are

Exhibit 3-5. For Those Grantees That Submitted Progress Reports, Estimated Percentages That Included Specific Types of Information

Type of Information in Progress Reports	Percentage of States That Estimated Specific Proportion of Grantees That Included Type of Information[1] (n = 50 states)			
	None of the Grantees	1 - 49% of Grantees	50 - 99% of Grantees	All Grantees
Records of expenditures	10%	0%	14%	82%
Types of services provided	0%	0%	23%	78%
Characteristics of individuals served directly	12%	16%	40%	32%
Numbers of individuals served directly	4%	2%	46%	48%
Evaluation results	6%	26%	44%	24%
Other	92%	0%	2%	6%

[1]Percentages calculated on basis of the 50 states that required progress reports from grantees and estimated the percentage of grantees that included specific types of information.
Source: Item 16, 1991-93 Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

included in all grantee progress reports in just one-fourth of the states. Because there is no statewide evaluation of all Governor's award recipients there is not a reliable foundation upon which the administering agency might base the required annual evaluation.

The need for increased expertise in local program evaluation is further reflected in state responses to survey questions regarding technical assistance. **Exhibit 3-6** shows the percentage of Governors' programs that have provided technical assistance to award recipients in eight areas of program development operations, implementation and evaluation, and the extent to which local need for assistance in each area has increased or decreased during the reporting period. As indicated, at least half of all Governors' programs provided technical assistance to award

Exhibit 3-6. Technical Assistance Provided to Grantees During 1991-1993, and Direction of Change in Need for Assistance Since Initial Implementation of DFSCA

Type of Technical Assistance	Percentage of States That Provided Technical Assistance (n = 54 states)	Percentage of States That Reported Specific Direction of Change in Need for Technical Assistance Since 1987 (n = 53 states)[1]		
		Increased Need	Decreased Need	No Change in Need
Training in prevention program content or implementation, including school team training	82%	72%	23%	6%
Assistance in coordinating community members and groups, including community/school team training	85%	85%	15%	0%
Dissemination of information on effective program strategies and approaches	94%	85%	13%	2%
Assistance in developing curricula materials	50%	43%	32%	25%
Assistance with evaluation methods	83%	89%	8%	4%
Assistance in defining target groups	74%	66%	25%	9%
Assistance with needs assessment	74%	81%	13%	6%
Identification of treatment resources for youth	63%	60%	23%	17%

[1]Percentage calculated on basis of the 53 states that reported direction of change.
Source: Item 17, 1991-93 Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

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recipients in all areas. Assistance in developing curricular materials, training in program content, and assistance in defining target groups are the only areas in which local need for technical assistance has decreased in more than a few states since 1987, suggesting that, in at least a few states, local grantees are developing some capacity for program design. The areas in which the highest percentage of Governors' programs provided technical assistance, and the areas in which the need for such assistance has most increased, are coordination and program evaluation.

The need for coordination among state and local agencies in successful Governors' program operations is suggested by the variety of agencies chosen by the Governors to administer the program. **Exhibit 3-7** summarizes the involvement of several types of state agencies and officials across a variety of program purposes. As would be expected, agencies responsible for education, drug and alcohol abuse prevention, health, and law enforcement, in addition to the Governor's office, are typically involved in Governors' programs through numerous types of interactions. The involvement of education agencies is expected given that school-aged youth are the program's principal audience; law enforcement agencies become

Exhibit 3-7. Percentage of Governors' DFSCA Administration Offices That Interacted with Specific State Officials or Agencies Regarding DFSCA, by Purpose of Interaction

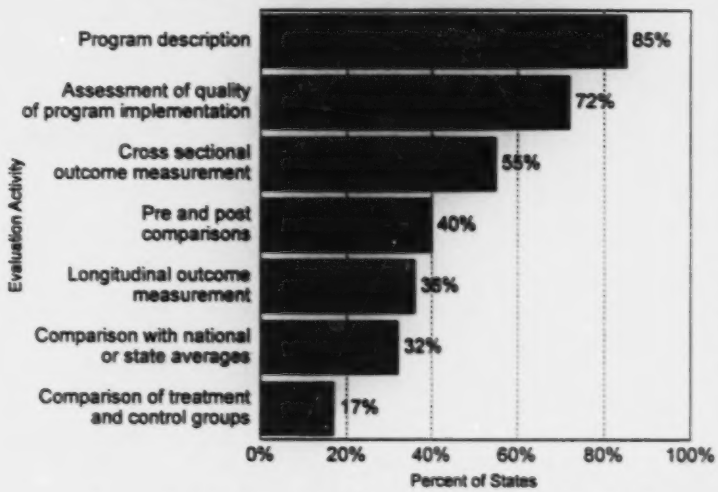
State Official or Agency	Purpose of Interaction (n = 52 states)						
	Expand Resources for Education/ Prevention	Improve Staff Competency	Improve Info. on Incidence & Associated Factors	Evaluate Program Impact	Improve Public Awareness	No DFSCA Related Interaction	Did Not Apply or Don't Know
State Education Agency	92%	52%	63%	44%	71%	0%	2%
Drug/Alcohol Abuse Agency	77%	52%	69%	54%	69%	0%	6%
Governor or governor's office	67%	25%	38%	25%	75%	4%	4%
Key legislators or legislative committee	42%	2%	19%	12%	38%	15%	15%
Health and/or Mental Health Agency	65%	40%	56%	25%	60%	6%	8%
Judicial Agency	25%	13%	35%	8%	25%	29%	21%
Law enforcement agency	71%	33%	46%	21%	56%	8%	8%
Higher Education Authority	46%	21%	27%	17%	27%	23%	19%
Department of Community Development	19%	10%	8%	8%	21%	35%	27%
Department of Social Services	48%	38%	31%	12%	33%	15%	15%
Alcohol Beverage Control Agency	23%	8%	10%	8%	27%	37%	17%
Department of Motor Vehicles	29%	4%	23%	2%	33%	33%	15%
Other state agencies or officials	19%	13%	19%	10%	21%	0%	12%

Source: Item 19, 1991-93 Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

involved primarily through drug abuse resistance education; and health agencies, which often administer the program, are often involved through provision of counseling and other direct services.

With respect to evaluation, the data obtained from the Governors' programs look quite similar to those collected from SEAs **(Figure 3-2; Exhibit 3-8)**. Process evaluations are far more frequently conducted at both state and local levels than are outcome or impact evaluations. Once again the data suggest that in some states there is no basis upon which Governors' programs might fulfill the statutory requirement for an annual evaluation of program effectiveness; eight of the 53 states that responded to this item did not document program activities or maintain records of the numbers of staff trained or individuals served. At the local level all grantees documented program activities in only 32 states and completed some form of assessment of program quality during the reporting period in just 12 states.

Figure 3-2. Evaluation Activities Conducted by Governors' DFSCA Programs at the State Level



Source: Item 23, 1991-93 Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Program

Number and Characteristics of Service Recipients

Our ability to analyze with precision the number and types of persons directly served by Governors' programs is confounded by a host of factors. First, as we discussed earlier, many states were unable to provide information on the characteristics of persons served. Second, there are no clear-cut distinctions between the two main types of grants regarding intended service recipients; HRY projects may serve persons who are not at high risk of abuse[8] and other discretionary projects may serve high-risk youth. Third, included in the term "target

[8]However, by law HRY projects must limit the number of project participants who are not high risk youth to no more than 10 percent of all persons served.

Exhibit 3-8. Number and Percentage of States That Conducted Specific Evaluation Activities and Use of the Results

Evaluation Activity	States That Conducted Evaluation Activity (n = 53 states)		Percentage of Governors' Programs That Reported Specific Proportions of Grantees Were Using Evaluation Method				
	Number	Percent	None of the Grantees	Less Than Half of the Grantees	More Than Half of the Grantees	All Grantees	n
PROCESS ASSESSMENT: a. Description	45	85%	0%	5%	35%	60%	53
b. Assessment of the quality of program implementation	38	72%	2%	22%	53%	24%	51
OUTCOME/IMPACT ASSESSMENT: c. Longitudinal data collection of outcome measures	19	36%	42%	46%	12%	0%	52
d. Cross sectional data collection of outcome measures	29	55%	49%	39%	12%	0%	49
e. Comparison of pre and post assessments on the group receiving services	21	40%	8%	54%	36%	2%	53
f. Comparison of outcome measures for local program participents with national or state averages	17	32%	53%	35%	10%	2%	51
g. Comparison of outcome measures for a treatment group and a control group	9	17%	73%	20%	7%	0%	53

Source: Item 23, 1991-1993 Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

population," as defined by the survey, are individuals other than school-aged youth, such as teachers, law enforcement officials, and others whose "services" differ distinctly from those received by youth.

The exact number of individuals served by the Governors' programs is not available; only 51 states were able to estimate this information **(Exhibit 3-9)**. Based on these 51 responses, a minimum of 5,375,516 persons received direct services from the program in 1992-93. For the first time the survey also asked for the number of persons indirectly served, and the 35 states able to provide this information reported a total of 17,036,539 indirect service recipients.[9] As

Exhibit 3-9. Number of Individuals Who Received Direct and Indirect Services Funded Under DFSCA Part B (Governor's) in 1991-92 and 1992-93

Services	7/1/91 - 6/30/92				7/1/92 - 6/30/93			
	Number	State Average	State Median	n	Number	State Average	State Median	n
Direct	3,392,511	70,677	30,692	48	5,375,516	105,402	37,760	51
Indirect	8,191,692	240,932	47,221	34	17,036,539	486,758	42,000	35

Source: Item 1, 1991-93 Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

[9] "Indirect" service recipients include those who may benefit from someone else's direct service, e.g., students of teachers who received training through a DFSCA-supported program. The number of persons served indirectly may include individuals directly served by the program.

indicated in the exhibit, even fewer states were able to report the number of persons served by Governors' program in the prior year; thus the 3,392,511 direct service recipients and 8,191,692 indirect recipients during 1991-92 are sizeable underestimates of the actual totals.

Exhibit 3-10 indicates the racial/ethnic distribution of persons receiving direct services from Governors' programs. As shown, whites represented approximately 62 percent of all direct service recipients in 1991-92 and 60 percent in 1992-93. Slightly more than one-fifth of all direct service recipients each year were Blacks, and Hispanics represented 11 percent of all service recipients in 1991-92 and 13 percent the following year. The percentage of direct service recipients who were Asian or Pacific Islanders stayed constant, at 2 percent, while the percentage of American Indians or Alaskan Natives increased one percent during the reporting period.

Exhibit 3-10. Number of Individuals Who Received Direct Services Under DFSCA Part B (Governor's) During 1991-92 and 1992-93, by Racial/Ethnic Group

Racial/Ethnic Group	7/1/91 - 6/30/92 (n = 37 states)		7/1/92 - 6/30/93 (n = 38 states)	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
American Indian/Alaskan Native	73,070	4%	75,942	3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	40,816	2%	59,693	2%
Black, not of Hispanic origin	412,446	21%	599,009	22%
Hispanic	216,085	11%	349,471	13%
White, not of Hispanic origin	1,196,784	62%	1,641,568	60%
Total	1,939,201	100%	2,725,683	100%

Note: Many states did not collect these data in this format.
Source: Item 2, 1991-1993 Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

One feature that most distinguished the Governors' programs from SEA programs is the requirement to target a significant percentage of program resources on high-risk youth. The biennial survey obtained information on the types of individuals and organizations targeted for direct services by Governor's award recipients through several questions. At the broadest level, respondents were asked to indicate if they established any state-level funding priorities among the 11 statutorily defined high-risk groups. Respondents were also asked to identify the number of HRY and discretionary award recipients that provided services to eleven types of high-risk youth, as well as eight other target populations. Finally, the survey asked for the number of individuals in high-risk groups who received direct services, and for the number of individuals within eight broader categories (e.g., school-aged youth, parents, teachers, etc.) who received direct services, regardless of type of project (e.g. HRY or other discretionary). We review the results of these survey items in turn and from these data obtain a general sense of who is being

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served by the program, and what the relative priority among various service recipients has been during 1991-93.

The legislation identified 11 distinct characteristics that qualify a young person as being a "high-risk youth," and in many localities a sizeable percentage of the school-age population would be so categorized. Thus, many states assign priorities to one or more categories of high-risk youth as a means to target resources where they are most needed. Overall, 19 states reported establishing funding priorities among statutorily defined high-risk groups **(Exhibit 3-11)**. Eight of these states identified economically disadvantaged youth or juveniles in detention centers as priority populations, seven states established funding priorities for children who have committed a violent or delinquent act, and six states placed a priority on school dropouts.

Exhibit 3-12 indicates the percentage of award recipients, by project type, that provided services to 19 specific target populations; eleven of these fall within the definition of high-risk youth. As indicated, the population most frequently targeted by HRY programs in 1992-93 were economically disadvantaged youth, served by 83 percent of all such programs. Other HRY groups served by at least half of HRY programs included students experiencing academic failure (71 percent), children of alcohol or drug abusers (70 percent), victims of abuse (52 percent) and youth with mental health problems (50 percent).

Exhibit 3-11. Number and Percentage of Governors' DFSCA Programs That Set State Level Funding Priorities Among Statutorily Defined High Risk Youth Groups During 1991-1993

Statutorily Defined High Risk Group Given Top Priority	Number of States (n = 19 states)	Percentage of States[1]
School dropouts	6	32%
Experiencing academic failure	4	21%
Economically disadvantaged children	8	42%
Victims of physical, psychological, or sexual abuse	2	11%
Juveniles in detention centers	8	42%
Experienced chronic pain due to injury	1	5%
Children of alcoholics/substance abusers	4	21%
Pregnant	3	16%
Have committed a violent/delinquent act	7	37%
Experience mental health problems	2	11%
Have attempted suicide	2	11%
Other	3	16%

[1]Percentage calculated based on the 19 states that set state-level funding priorities among statutorily defined high risk youth groups.

Source: Item 7, 1991-1993 Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

Exhibit 3-12. Number and Percentage of Award Recipients in Each of Two Award Categories That Targeted Specific Populations During 1991-92 and 1992-93

	7/1/91 - 6/30/92						7/1/92 - 6/30/93					
	Awards for High Risk Youth Programs			Awards for Other Discretionary Programs			Awards for High Risk Youth Programs			Awards for Other Discretionary Programs		
Target Population	Number	Percentage	n	Number	Percentage	n	Number	Percentage	n	Number	Percentage	n
Students at high risk for AOD use (as defined in DFSCA):												
Dropouts	412	41%	41	98	18%	40	448	44%	42	80	11%	42
Students experiencing academic failure	714	71%	41	258	46%	40	719	71%	42	255	36%	42
Economically disadvantaged students	696	82%	39	321	67%	39	794	83%	41	328	47%	42
Children of alcoholics/ children of drug abusers	657	72%	40	301	63%	39	643	70%	41	196	31%	41
Pregnant students	346	38%	40	55	11%	39	318	35%	41	55	9%	39
Victims of physical, psychological, or sexual abuse	479	54%	39	173	36%	38	466	52%	40	142	23%	40
Students who have committed violent or delinquent acts	447	53%	39	120	25%	39	436	48%	41	127	20%	41
Students who have experienced mental health problems	460	51%	39	120	26%	38	454	50%	40	120	19%	40
Children or youth who have attempted suicide	304	34%	39	72	16%	38	312	35%	40	80	13%	40
Students who have experienced long-term physical pain due to injury	189	23%	36	37	8%	37	196	24%	37	29	5%	39
Juveniles in detention facilities	228	25%	40	50	9%	40	226	25%	41	44	6%	42
Students in general	561	51%	43	817	99%	43	568	50%	45	649	75%	45
Latchkey children	156	19%	37	69	12%	37	108	13%	38	75	12%	39
Student athletes	91	11%	37	169	29%	37	70	8%	37	203	32%	37
Homeless and/or runaway youth	150	17%	39	53	8%	40	110	12%	40	50	7%	41
Parents	459	41%	44	394	47%	44	446	39%	45	425.00	48%	45
Teachers and other school staff	339	31%	43	378	47%	43	342	31%	44	394	46%	45
Community groups/organizations	591	56%	42	379	47%	42	604	54%	44	453	52%	45
Law enforcement agencies	329	32%	42	285	34%	43	307	30%	43	304	35%	45

Note: Awards may be represented in more than one target population category.
Source: Item 21, 1991-1993 Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

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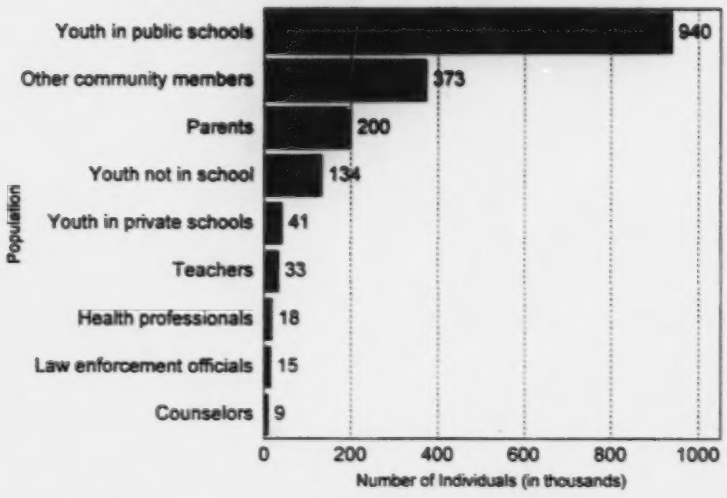
Populations other than high risk youth targeted by HRY projects include other categories of youth, parents, school staff, and community organizations. Community groups, the most frequently targeted population in 1992-93, received services from 54 percent of all HRY programs, an increase of 13 percent since 1989-90. Students in general and law enforcement agencies, always popular targets of HRY programs, have also become more popular over the last four years; students in general have increased from 27 to 50 percent since 1989-90 and law enforcement agencies have increased from just 9 percent in 1989-90 to 30 percent in 1992-93. The percentage of HRY programs targeting parents has increased over time from 29 percent in 1989-90 percent to 39 percent in 1992-93. Among the groups least targeted by HRY projects were student athletes (8 percent), homeless or runaway youth (12 percent), and latchkey children (13 percent).

As has been true since the program's inception, students in general are far and away the population most often served by programs supported with Governors' other discretionary funds. Nearly all such projects in 1991-92 and two-thirds of these projects in 1992-93 provided services to students in general, a 32 percent increase since 1989-90. The group with the next largest percentage increase since 1989-90 are law enforcement agencies, targeted by over one-third (35 percent) of discretionary programs in 1992-93 compared to just 10 percent in 1989-90. Other populations that have become more popular targets of other discretionary award recipients since 1989 are parents, which doubled from 1989 to 1993, and student athletes, which have increased 28 percent during the same period.

Figure 3-3. Number of Individuals in Target Populations Served Directly by the Governors' DFSCA Program in 1992-93



Source: Item 5, 1991-1993 Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

Available data on the characteristics of persons directly served by the Governors' program are, broadly speaking, consistent with information just reviewed on populations targeted by award recipients. School-aged youth accounted for 61 percent of direct service recipients in 1991-92 and 63 percent in 1992-93. As seen in **Figure 3-3** and **Exhibit 3-13**, the vast majority of these youth attended public schools.

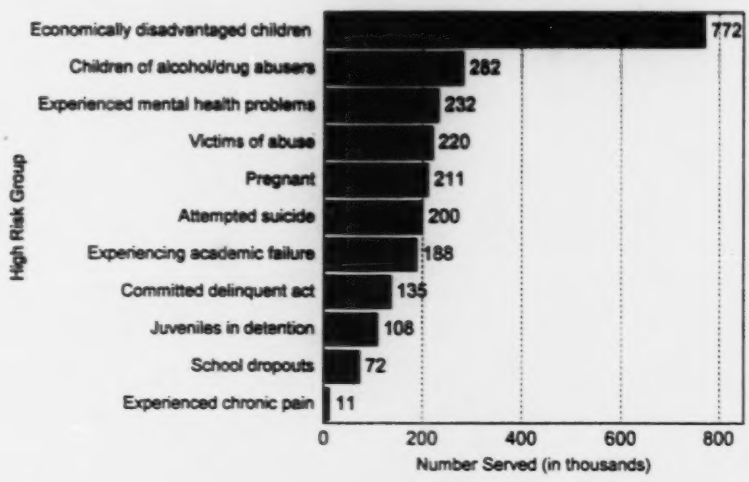
Exhibit 3-13. Number and Percentage of Individuals Who Received Direct Services Under DFSCA Part B (Governor's) During 1991-92 and 1992-93, by Target Population

Population	7/1/91 - 6/30/92		7/1/92 - 6/30/93	
	Number (n = 29 states)	Percentage	Number (n = 30 states)	Percentage
School-aged youth attending public schools	779,833	55%	940,118	53%
School-aged youth attending private schools	39,240	3%	40,654	2%
School-aged youth, not in school	39,194	3%	133,742	8%
Parents	178,913	13%	199,848	11%
Law enforcement officials	17,179	1%	15,024	1%
Community-based health professionals	12,675	1%	17,831	1%
Other community members	300,744	21%	373,044	21%
Teachers and other school personnel	33,066	2%	32,702	2%
Counselors	7,546	1%	8,986	1%
Total	1,408,390	100%	1,761,949	100%

Note: Many states did not collect these data in this format.
Source: Item 5, 1991-1993 Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

Community members and parents represented the next two largest target populations during the reporting period, with no other population group accounting for more than 2 percent of all direct service recipients in either year. Among high risk groups, economically disadvantaged youth were by far the program's largest target population, representing 25 percent of direct service recipients in 1991-92, and 18 percent in 1992-93 **(Figure 3-4** and **Exhibit 3-14)**. A number of other HRY groups, including children of alcoholics or drug abusers, children with mental health problems, victims of abuse, students experiencing academic failure, and others each represent from 5 to 9 percent of all direct service recipients. School dropouts, children who experience chronic pain, and youth who have committed a violent or delinquent act each accounted for less than five percent of all direct service recipients.

Figure 3-4. Number of Individuals in High Risk Groups Served Directly by the Governors' DFSCA Program in 1992-93



Source: Item 4, 1991-1993 Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

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Exhibit 3-14. Number and Percentage of Individuals Who Received Direct Services Under DFSCA Part B (Governor's) During 1991-92 and 1992-93, by High Risk Group

High Risk Group	7/1/91 - 6/30/92			7/1/92 - 6/30/93		
	Number	Percentage	n	Number	Percentage	n
School dropouts	55,380	3%	35	71,739	2%	37
Experiencing academic failure	134,735	6%	36	187,666	5%	38
Economically disadvantaged children	635,221	25%	36	771,516	18%	38
Victims of physical, psychological or sexual abuse	175,742	8%	35	220,019	6%	37
Juveniles in detention facilities	55,892	3%	36	108,313	3%	39
Experienced chronic pain due to injury	3,367	1%	31	10,625	1%	33
Children of alcoholics/substance abusers	192,299	9%	35	282,205	8%	38
Pregnant	126,775	6%	34	210,875	6%	36
Have committed a violent/delinquent act	66,571	3%	33	134,965	4%	36
Experienced mental health problems	143,168	7%	33	232,104	7%	35
Have attempted suicide	117,329	6%	33	200,395	6%	35

Note: Individuals may be represented in more than one category of high risk youth and therefore totals for this item will not be equal to totals for related items.
Source: Item 4, 1991-1993 Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

Types of Services and Activities

The idea behind the existence of a program located in the Governor's office or an agency designated by the Governor, is to foster AOD use prevention among school-age youth within the entire community and thereby supplement the school-based efforts of the SEA program. Consistent with this intent, the settings in which Governors' award recipients provided services during 1991-93 were almost equally divided between non-school settings and elementary and secondary schools, as indicated in **Exhibit 3-15**. As shown, 47 percent of all award recipients

Exhibit 3-15. Number and Percentage of Award Recipients Providing Services in Specific Service Delivery Contexts During 1991-92 and 1992-93

Service Delivery Context	7/1/91 - 6/30/92 (n = 51 states)		7/1/92 - 6/30/93 (n = 53 states)	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Elementary/secondary schools	990	45%	1,096	47%
Post-secondary setting	91	4%	90	4%
Non-school setting (e.g., Head Start, other preschools, community centers, etc.)	1,066	48%	1,085	46%
Other	64	3%	65	3%
Total	2,211	100%	2,336	100%

Source: Item 14, 1991-1993 Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

in 1992-93 provided services in elementary and/or secondary schools and 46 percent served youth in nonschool settings, such as community centers.

The services and activities most often provided by Governors' award recipients during 1991-93 reflect the program's dual focus on school and community-based initiatives, and included direct services to in-school youth, coordination with community agencies, parent involvement, training, and services to out-of-school youth. **Exhibit 3-16** indicates the percentage of all HRY and discretionary programs funded during 1991-93 that provided eight specific services or activities. As these data indicate, the frequency with which these services and activities were provided varied little by program type. Direct services to in-school youth were provided by a majority of award recipients, regardless of project type, in both 1991-92 and 1992-93. Other discretionary programs are about 10 percent more likely than HRY programs to involve coordination with law enforcement and other community agencies, but a majority of both types of projects included such activity in both years covered by the survey. Direct services to parents and training are the next most frequently provided services by both program types, offered by 42 percent of all projects in 1992-93.

In keeping with the intent to use Governors' program funds to serve the broader community, services to out-of-school youth were much more frequently provided through the Governors' programs than through SEA funded programs. Forty-five percent of all HRY

Exhibit 3-16. Number and Percentage of Award Recipients in Each of Two Award Categories That Provided Specific Services During 1991-92 and 1992-93

	7/1/91 - 6/30/92						7/1/92 - 6/30/93					
	Awards for High Risk Youth Programs			Awards for Other Discretionary Programs			Awards for High Risk Youth Programs			Awards for Other Discretionary Programs		
Type of Service	Number	Percentage	n	Number	Percentage	n	Number	Percentage	n	Number	Percentage	n
Training	523	43%	46	393	45%	46	502	42%	46	373	41%	47
Direct services to youth in school	756	64%	45	520	62%	45	814	67%	48	610	67%	48
Direct services to out of school youth	483	41%	45	285	34%	45	531	45%	47	347	39%	47
Direct services to parents	541	46%	45	324	38%	45	505	42%	47	368	42%	46
Prevalence surveys	70	6%	44	51	6%	46	51	4%	45	37	4%	46
Media activities	229	19%	45	228	25%	47	222	19%	47	277	30%	48
Curriculum development or acquisition	296	26%	44	208	24%	45	312	28%	45	188	21%	47
Coordination with law enforcement and/or other community agencies or organizations	688	56%	46	609	67%	46	747	59%	48	642	68%	50

Note: Awards may be represented in more than one service category.
Source: Item 20, 1991-1993 Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

projects and 39 percent of other discretionary projects served out-of-school youth in 1992-93, a slight increase in both project types from the previous year. While these services have always been more often provided through HRY projects, the percentage of both types of projects offering such services has consistently increased since program inception, and is perhaps a reflection of success in finding means to identify, recruit, and serve out-of-school youth.

Chapter 4
Summary and Conclusions

In this chapter we briefly summarize the findings from the third biennial state surveys and conclude with a few broad observations on the status of the DFSCA program. We first review key results of the SEA and Governors' program surveys to provide a general description of DFSCA program operations during 1991-93.

State and Local Education Agency DFSCA Programs

- Nearly all school districts in the nation (97 percent) participated in the program in 1992-93.
- Approximately 40 million students received direct services from state and local DFSCA programs in 1992-93, including 92 percent of public school students and 60 percent of private school students.
- The populations most often targeted for services by local programs include students in general (85 percent), teachers and other school staff (66 percent), and parents (57 percent).
- The number and percentage of district programs that directly involved parents and law enforcement agencies increased significantly over the last six years.
- Student instruction, student assistance programs, teacher and staff training, and curriculum development/acquisition continued to form the foundation of local AOD prevention programs.
- State administrative expenses associated with SEA programs increased 16 percent from 1990-91 to 1992-93; nevertheless, states spent less than five percent of their base allocation on administration during the last two years.
- Nearly all SEAs involve in their DFSCA programs state level agencies responsible for alcohol and drug abuse prevention, law enforcement agencies, and health or mental health agencies.
- A substantial majority of state and local education agencies have already initiated violence prevention activities in the schools.

Governors' DFSCA Programs

- The program awarded over 6,600 grants in 1991-93, totaling over $201 million, to support the establishment and operations of local AOD prevention programs.
- More than 5.4 million public school students received direct services from the Governors' program in 1992-93.
- The percentage of Governors' funds allocated to high-risk youth projects continued to exceed the statutorily set minimum, but due to new set-aside requirements, the margin in 1992-93 was not as great as in previous years.
- The states awarded 459 grants to replicate demonstrably effective programs during 1991-93, accounting for $14 million in Governors' funds, or nearly 7 percent of the total allocation.
- Governors' programs awarded approximately 1,500 grants totaling $21 million in 1991-93 to support drug abuse resistance education, representing 10 percent of total funding.
- States' preferences for distributing Governors' funds are fairly consistent with legislative mandates, with the exception of drug abuse resistance education, on which the states would prefer to spend less than the required 10 percent.
- The settings in which Governors' award recipients provided services in 1992-93 were almost equally divided between elementary and secondary schools (47 percent) and nonschool settings (46 percent).
- Populations targeted most often by HRY projects were economically disadvantaged youth (83 percent) students experiencing academic failure (71 percent) and children of alcohol or drug abusers (70 percent); other discretionary projects most often targeted students in general (75 percent).
- School-aged youth accounted for 54 percent of all direct service recipients in 1992-93, and direct services to in-school youth were provided by 67 percent of all grant award recipients.

Conclusions

The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act has provided an impetus for AOD prevention initiatives in virtually every state and community in the nation. Although prevention efforts in many states predate the law, the scope and direction of such efforts have clearly been

influenced by the availability of federal funding. **Exhibits 4-1, 4-2, and 4-3** indicate the percentages of SEAs and Governors' programs that reported state and local-level changes in drug use prevention activities as a result of the DFSCA program, and whether their perceptions of such changes are based on formal evaluation studies or general experience or observation.

A review of these data clearly shows the impact of the DFSCA; in its first six years of existence the DFSCA has enabled states and localities to mount a concerted, collaborative effort in pursuit of a drug-free society. Training, curriculum development, interagency coordination, parent involvement, and a host of other processes or activities upon which successful program implementation depends have increased in a substantial majority of states and communities. Moreover, there is a perception among program officials in most states that these activities have produced results; roughly half of SEAs and 44 percent of Governors' program respondents reported a decrease in the incidence or prevalence of AOD since implementation of DFSCA.

The picture that emerges from these data is of a program that has matured considerably since 1987 but one whose future success may depend on more systematic and uniform methods for measuring program impacts and outcomes. As the previous exhibits indicate, states continued to rely primarily on general experience or observation to assess the impact of their DFSCA programs. And, although 29 states (55 percent) reported a decrease in AOD use, 10 states reported an increase, six states reported no change, and eight states did not know what the impact of DFSCA programs on student AOD use had been.

The DFSCA program has reached the point in its development where concentrated attention on evaluation is appropriate and necessary. All LEAs and Governors' award recipients should provide regular, systematic feedback to SEAs and Governors' offices on the populations targeted for services, the types of services and activities provided, and the outcomes achieved. In some respects the Congressional mandate to spend a percentage of program funds on the replication of successful programs is premature; states must first strengthen their ability to identify programs worthy of replication. It would also appear that the mandate to fund additional drug abuse resistance education programs may be ill founded, in light of states' own perceptions as well as the absence of any empirical basis upon which to base an assumption of that program's effectiveness.

The lack of an empirical foundation for identifying and replicating effective programs is not surprising given the numerous changes to the law over the last six years, associated changes

Exhibit 4-1. Percentage of State Education Agencies That Reported Specific Directions of State-Level Changes in Drug Use Prevention Activities As a Result of the DFSCA Program, and Bases for States' Judgements

State-Level Change	Percentage of State Education Agencies (n= 54)					
	Direction of Change				Basis for Judgement	
	More or Increase	Less or Decrease	Unchanged	Unknown	Formal Evaluation Studies	General Experience or Observation
Number of state-level staff positions allocated for drug prevention	81%	2%	17%	0%	11%	94%
State requirements for classroom instruction in drug prevention	56%	0%	44%	0%	22%	91%
State requirements for teacher certification in drug prevention	8%	0%	91%	2%	8%	83%
State efforts for curriculum development/dissemination	89%	2%	7%	2%	20%	85%
Amount of state funds available for drug prevention	48%	9%	37%	6%	19%	79%
Student knowledge of AODs	92%	0%	0%	8%	65%	52%
Incidence/prevalence of AOD use	19%	55%	12%	14%	84%	31%
Incidence/prevalence of AOD-related problems	27%	37%	8%	28%	54%	54%
Quality of state-level evaluation activities	87%	2%	9%	2%	55%	76%

Source: Item 29, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Exhibit 4-2. Percentage of State Education Agencies That Reported Specific Directions of Changes in Drug Use Prevention Activities at the Local Education Agency Level as a Result of the DFSCA Program, and Bases for States' Judgements

LEA-Level Change	Percentage of State Education Agencies (n= 54)					
	Direction of Change				Basis for Judgement	
	More or Increase	Less or Decrease	Unchanged	Unknown	Formal Evaluation Studies	General Experience or Observation
Collaboration between LEAs and law enforcement agencies	96%	0%	4%	0%	41%	78%
Collaboration between LEAs and relevant community organizations	98%	0%	2%	0%	33%	83%
Number of LEAs serving high-risk youth	85%	13%	2%	0%	38%	77%
Number of LEAs providing prevention services to private school students	89%	0%	11%	0%	32%	82%
Number of LEAs providing drug use counseling to students and staff	89%	0%	9%	2%	38%	77%
Involvement of parents/parent organizations in local prevention programs	96%	0%	2%	2%	33%	83%
Number of LEAs conducting outcome or impact evaluation	70%	0%	17%	13%	33%	76%
Quality of LEA evaluation studies	80%	2%	7%	11%	28%	80%

Source: Item 29, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

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Exhibit 4-3. Percentage of Governors' DFSCA Programs That Reported Specific Directions of Change in Various Areas as a Result of the DFSCA Program, and Bases for States' Judgements

Area of Change	Percentage of Governors' DFSCA Programs (n = 54)					
	Direction of Change				Basis for Judgement	
	Increase	Decrease	Unchanged	Unknown	Formal Evaluation Studies	General Experience or Observation
Number of state-level staff positions allocated for drug prevention	65%	6%	25%	4%	15%	90%
Number of communities with formal programs	96%	0%	0%	4%	35%	84%
School collaboration with relevant community groups	94%	0%	0%	6%	25%	83%
Involvement of parents' organizations in local prevention programs	92%	0%	4%	4%	29%	90%
Amount of state funds available for drug prevention	56%	10%	27%	8%	19%	81%
Youth knowledge of AODs	85%	0%	0%	15%	62%	52%
Incidence/prevalence of AOD use	13%	44%	12%	31%	58%	37%
Incidence/prevalence of AOD-related problems	17%	31%	12%	40%	37%	42%
Quality of procedures for identification of high risk youth	85%	0%	4%	12%	25%	71%
Identification of and referral to treatment resources	67%	4%	6%	24%	24%	69%
Quality of state-level evaluation activities	71%	0%	22%	8%	39%	65%
Number of local programs conducting outcome or impact evaluations	73%	0%	12%	16%	29%	66%
Quality of local community-based evaluation studies	62%	0%	17%	21%	21%	71%
Number of state-level programs to prevent violence or illegal gang activity	60%	0%	20%	20%	6%	88%
Number of local-level programs to prevent violence or illegal gang activity	65%	0%	14%	22%	6%	88%

Note: States may have indicated both formal evaluation and general observation as basis for judgement.
Source: Item 22, 1991-1993 Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

in state and local program structure and operations, and the fact that formal program evaluation typically takes several years to become routinized. States would probably do a better job of collecting and reporting evaluative information if they knew from one year to the next what specific data were going to be requested in federal surveys. If questions asked in biennial reports were standardized, states and localities would know what is expected and establish routine methods for obtaining the necessary data. Moreover, if such data are to be used to compare the efficacy of one program with another, then the federal government might consider prescribing a methodology, or prevalence survey instrument, as well as the frequency of administration.

Local needs and uses do not always coincide with federal uses; in many states and localities general experience and observation are considered an adequate basis for making program decisions. For evaluation to improve on a national level, definitional matters and other data collection parameters must be addressed, and technical assistance to states and localities in the implementation of formal evaluation methods should be strengthened. The ongoing efforts of the Department of Education to develop a set of performance indicators for DFSCA programs would appear to be the ideal vehicle for establishing uniform expectations for DFSCA program performance, and for assisting states to implement means to document program achievement.

Appendix A

States that Submitted the 1991-93 Biennial Performance Report

Exhibit A-1. State and Local Education Agencies: List of States Responding to the 1991-93 Biennial Performance Report

States Received and Included in the Analyses:

Alabama	Kentucky	Ohio
Alaska	Louisiana	Oklahoma
Arizona	Maine	Oregon
Arkansas	Maryland	Pennsylvania
California	Massachusetts	Rhode Island
Colorado	Minnesota	South Carolina
Connecticut	Mississippi	South Dakota
Delaware	Missouri	Tennessee
District of Columbia	Montana	Texas
Florida	Nebraska	Utah
Georgia	Nevada	Vermont
Hawaii	New Hampshire	Virginia
Idaho	New Jersey	Washington
Illinois	New Mexico	West Virginia
Indiana	New York	Wisconsin
Iowa	North Carolina	Wyoming
Kansas	North Dakota	

States Not Received:

Michigan (received too late for inclusion in this report)

Territories Received

American Samoa	Virgin Islands
Puerto Rico	Palau

Territories Not Received:

Guam	Northern Mariana Islands

Exhibit A-2. Governors' Programs: List of States Responding to the 1991-93 Biennial Performance Report

States Received and Included in the Analyses:

Alabama	Kentucky	North Dakota
Alaska	Louisiana	Ohio
Arizona	Maine	Oklahoma
Arkansas	Maryland	Oregon
California	Massachusetts	Pennsylvania
Colorado	Michigan	Rhode Island
Connecticut	Minnesota	South Carolina
Delaware	Mississippi	South Dakota
District of Columbia	Missouri	Tennessee
Florida	Montana	Texas
Georgia	Nebraska	Utah
Hawaii	Nevada	Vermont
Idaho	New Hampshire	Virginia
Illinois	New Jersey	Washington
Indiana	New Mexico	West Virginia
Iowa	New York	Wisconsin
Kansas	North Carolina	Wyoming

States Not Received:

None

Territories Received

American Samoa	Palau	Puerto Rico

Territories Not Received:

Guam	Northern Mariana Islands	Virgin Islands

Appendix B

State Education Agency 1991-93 Biennial Performance Report Form

OMB Number: 1875-0096 Expiration Date: 12/31/94

THE DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES ACT SURVEY

U.S. Department of Education

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR STATE EDUCATION AGENCIES

Time Period Covered by This Survey: 1991-92 and 1992-93 School Years
(July 1991 through June 1993)

Survey Conducted by:

Research Triangle Institute
Center for Research in Education
P.O. Box 12194
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-2194

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to vary from 20 to 80 hours per response, with an average of 50 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing the burden, to DFSCA Project Director, RTI-CRE, P.O. Box 12194, RTP, NC 27709, or to the Office of Management and Budget, Washington, DC 20503.

AUTHORIZATION FOR CONDUCTING SURVEY

Section 5127 of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA) requires the Secretary to collect certain information about State and local implementation of DFSCA on a biennial basis. Specifically, States are required to submit to the Secretary information on the State and local programs conducted with assistance furnished under DFSCA that must include:

- a description of the drug and alcohol problem in the elementary and secondary schools in the State as of the date of this report;
- a description of the range of drug and alcohol policies in the schools in the State;
- the numbers of individuals served by DFSCA;
- the demographic characteristics of populations served;
- types of service provided and duration of the services;
- information on how the State has targeted the populations listed under Section 5122(b)(2);
- a description of the model drug and alcohol abuse education and prevention programs in the State that have been demonstrated to be effective; and
- an evaluation of the effectiveness of State and local drug and alcohol abuse education and prevention programs.

DFSCA requires that State educational agencies (SEAs) request information for this report from local educational agencies (LEAs) using the local application and progress reports. SEAs should not initiate new data collections to respond to this form, but should supply as much of the requested information as possible, based on local applications and progress reports submitted by LEAs. States that do not have all requested data should report whatever information they have in sufficient detail to meet the reporting requirements of Section 5127 of DFSCA.

Name of Agency Responding:

Mailing Address: _____

_____

Name and Title of Individual Completing this Report:

Telephone Number of Individual Completing this Report:

If questions arise about completion of any of the items on the attached form, please do not hesitate to contact Dr. Susan Eller or Dr. Suyapa Silvia at Research Triangle Institute (1-800-334-8571) for clarification. Please complete all forms and attachments and mail no later than June 15, 1994, using the enclosed prepaid envelope to:

Research Triangle Institute
Center for Research in Education
DFSCA Outcome Study Project
Post Office Box 12194
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

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DEFINITIONS AND/OR ABBREVIATIONS

The following information is included in order to clarify the meaning of abbreviations and other terms used in the attached form:

(1) SEA - State education agency

(2) LEA - Local education agency

(3) IEA - Intermediate education agency

(4) DFSCA Part B - The State and Local Programs authorized by Part B of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act in Sections 5121-5127.

(5) Direct Services - Refers to those services in which individuals participate and have contact with the deliverer of the service such that the deliverer knows of their participation (e.g., persons enrolled in classes, school personnel trained, parents attending parenting classes, etc.).

(6) Indirect Services - Refers to services for which direct participation or contact may not be made, and persons receiving services can only be estimated (e.g., general public receiving media presentations or published brochures). For example, if a program provides training to teachers, then the teachers are the direct recipients and their students are the indirect recipients of those training services.

(7) Drug - When phrases such as "drug use," "drug policies," "alcohol and other drugs (AOD)" are used in this survey, the terms are meant to include tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs that are illegal for youth.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE QUESTIONNAIRE

1. *The time period covered by this survey is the 1991-92 and 1992-93 school years.*

2. *Please complete the entire form. When questions are left blank, we will not be able to interpret the results and we will have to follow up with a phone call. If a response to a question is "0" or "None," be sure to enter "0" or "None." Indicate information that is not available or not applicable by using the following abbreviations:*

   MD = Missing Data or **NA** = Not Applicable

   PLEASE DO NOT LEAVE ANY EMPTY SPACES ON THE QUESTIONNAIRE EXCEPT THOSE QUESTIONS YOU ARE DIRECTED TO SKIP.

3. *Please retain a copy of the completed form and attachments for your files, so that, if we have questions, you will have a copy to which you can refer.*

DESCRIPTION OF THE CURRENT DRUG AND ALCOHOL PROBLEM IN ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN THE STATE

1. Has your state ever conducted a statewide prevalence survey of alcohol and other drug use among elementary and/or secondary school students?

___ a. Yes *(If yes, in what month and year was the most recent survey administered?*_____
_____*)*

(If state surveys are repeated on a regular basis, please indicate the frequency of administration:

___ 1) annually
___ 2) biennially
___ 3) triennially
___ 4) other *(PLEASE SPECIFY)* _____

___ b. No *(Go to Question 4)*

2. Please provide the following information regarding your state's most recent survey identified in Question 1.

A. What agency/organization was responsible for the data collection? *Check one.*

___ a. State Education Agency
___ b. Another state agency *(PLEASE SPECIFY)* _____
___ c. Private research organization
___ d. Other *(PLEASE SPECIFY)* _____

B. What survey instrument was administered? *Check one.*

___ a. State or locally developed instrument
___ b. American Drug and Alcohol Survey
___ c. Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)
___ d. PRIDE survey
___ e. Search Institute Survey
___ f. Monitoring the Future (Michigan senior or 8th grade survey)
___ g. Other *(PLEASE SPECIFY)* _____

C. Please supply the following information regarding the students selected to take the survey.

a. Circle the grade levels surveyed:

K 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

b. Did the sample include ALL students in the state at the specified grade levels?

___ yes *(Go to Question 3)*
___ no (If not all students, did you choose:)
___ 1) only some districts within the state
___ 2) only some schools but all districts
___ 3) other *(PLEASE SPECIFY)* _____
_____
_____

c. If you did not survey all students, what method did you use to select a sample of students?

_____
_____
_____

3. Regarding your state's most recent survey results:

A. Were results produced at the following levels? *Check all that apply.*

___ a. state level report by grades
___ b. district level reports by grades
___ c. individual school reports by grades
___ d. other *(PLEASE SPECIFY)* _____

B. With whom have you shared the results? *Check all that apply.*

___ a. districts
___ b. communities
___ c. individual schools
___ d. other *(PLEASE SPECIFY)* _____

C. How has your state used the survey results? *Check all that apply.*

Regarding DFSCA activities:

___ a. to direct funding priorities (to supplement LEA awards)
___ b. for program evaluation
___ c. to decide which districts to concentrate on for technical assistance
___ d. to decide on the content of technical assistance offered to districts
___ e. other *(PLEASE SPECIFY)* _____

Regarding other statewide prevention efforts:

___ a. to decide what kinds of programs to encourage
___ b. to plan for increased coordination where needed (e.g., law enforcement, treatment facilities, etc.)
___ c. for program evaluation
___ d. to direct funding priorities
___ e. other *(PLEASE SPECIFY)* _____

(PLEASE ATTACH A COPY OF RESULTS FROM THE MOST RECENT SURVEY. IF AVAILABLE, INCLUDE INFORMATION ON METHODS USED, SAMPLE SELECTION, INSTRUMENT DESCRIPTION, SURVEY RESULTS, AND USE OF RESULTS.)

ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG POLICIES

4. Please indicate the number of LEAs in your state in each enrollment range:

School Year	Number of LEAs in Each Enrollment Range		
	0 - 999 students	1,000-4,999 students	5,000+ students
1991 - 1992			
1992 - 1993			

5. Please complete the following matrix regarding the range of LEA alcohol and other drug policies in your state and indicate the number of LEAs in each enrollment range for school year 1992-1993 that have implemented the policy elements described.

Number of LEAs in your state that:	Number of LEAs in each enrollment range for school year 1992-1993		
	0 - 999	1,000 - 4,999	5,000+
a. Require parental notification for student violations of the policy			
b. Recommend participation in a counseling or treatment program for student violations involving use			
c. Involve parents and other community members in the creation, review, and adoption of policies			
d. Provide different sanctions for violations involving alcohol than for similar violations involving other illegal drugs			
e. Require notification of law enforcement officials for violations of the policy			

NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS SERVED AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

6.A. Please complete the following matrix with the number of students enrolled in schools in your state.

School Year	Public	Private	Total
1991 - 1992			
1992 - 1993			

B. Please complete the following matrix with the number of students in your state who have received direct services (see definition on page 1) funded under DFSCA Part B (SEA/LEA).

School Year	Public School Students Receiving Direct Services	Private School Students Receiving Direct Services
1991 - 1992		
1992 - 1993		

C. If you believe there was also a number of recipients of indirect services (see definition on page 1), please estimate if possible:

School Year	Individuals Receiving Indirect Services
1991 - 1992	
1992 - 1993	

Note: ***For the remaining questions in this section, please include only those students receiving direct services. (Please see page 1 for definitions of direct and indirect services.)***

7. For students in the following racial/ethnic groups, please indicate the number enrolled in PUBLIC schools in your state and the number who received direct services funded under DFSCA Part B (SEA/LEA).

School Year	American Indian or Alaskan Native		Asian or Pacific Islander		Black, not of Hispanic origin		Hispanic		White, not of Hispanic origin	
	Enrolled	Served Directly	Enrolled	Served Directly	Enrolled	Served Directly	Enrolled	Served Directly	Enrolled	Served Directly
1991-1992										
1992-1993										

8. For students in the following racial/ethnic groups, please indicate the number enrolled in PRIVATE schools in your state and the number who received direct services funded under DFSCA Part B (SEA/LEA). *(SEAs should only include a count of private school students if the information is readily available. SEAs should not initiate new data collections to respond to this item.)*

School Year	American Indian or Alaskan Native		Asian or Pacific Islander		Black, not of Hispanic origin		Hispanic		White, not of Hispanic origin	
	Enrolled	Served Directly	Enrolled	Served Directly	Enrolled	Served Directly	Enrolled	Served Directly	Enrolled	Served Directly
1991-1992										
1992-1993										

9. Please complete the following matrix with the number of students enrolled in PUBLIC schools in your state by grade who received direct services funded under DFSCA Part B (SEA/LEA). If data are available only for combinations of grades (e.g., K-5, 6-8, 7-9), please place brackets around relevant grade levels and report numbers served directly for combined grades.

Grade	School Year	
	1991-1992	1992-1993
K		
01		
02		
03		
04		
05		
06		
07		
08		
09		
10		
11		
12		
TOTAL		

10. Please complete the following matrix with the number of students enrolled in PRIVATE schools in your state by grade who received direct services funded under DFSCA Part B (SEA/LEA). If data are available only for combinations of grades (e.g., K-5, 6-8, 7-9), please place brackets around relevant grade levels and report numbers served directly for combined grades. *(SEAs should only include a count of private school students if the information is readily available. SEAs should not initiate new data collections to respond to this item.)*

Grade	School Year	
	1991-1992	1992-1993
K		
01		
02		
03		
04		
05		
06		
07		
08		
09		
10		
11		
12		
TOTAL		

LEA PARTICIPATION

11. For school years 1991-92 and 1992-93, please indicate the total number of LEAs funded singly in the DFSCA Part B program; the total number of LEAs participating in the DFSCA Part B program through intermediate educational agencies (IEAs) or consortia; the total number of LEAs that elected not to participate in the DFSCA Part B program; the total number of LEAs in your state; and the total number of IEAs or consortia receiving DFSCA Part B grant awards.

	School Year 1991 - 1992	School Year 1992 - 1993
a. Number of LEAs Funded Singly	a.	a.
b. Number of LEAs Participating Through IEAs/Consortia	b.	b.
c. Number of LEAs Not Participating	c.	c.
d. **TOTAL NUMBER OF LEAs** *(note: a + b + c should equal d)*	d.	d.
e. Number of Consortia/IEAs	e.	e.

(If you answered zero to 11c for both years, please go to Question 13.)

12. If any LEAs in your state elected not to participate in the DFSCA Part B program, please indicate the number of LEAs that elected not to participate for each of the reasons listed below. Please count each nonparticipating LEA only once, so that the total equals the total number of nonparticipating LEAs listed in Question 11c above.

Primary Reason For Not Participating	Number of LEAs	
	SY 1991 - 1992	SY 1992 - 1993
a. Amount of LEA allocation too low relative to effort required to complete application	a.	a.
b. LEAs missed SEA deadline for submitting application	b.	b.
c. LEAs not aware of availability of DFSCA Part B funds	c.	c.
d. LEAs historically do not accept any Federal funds	d.	d.
e. LEAs ineligible to apply for DFSCA Part B funds	e.	e.
f. LEAs believe current prevention programming is sufficient	f.	f.
g. Other *(PLEASE SPECIFY)*	g.	g.
TOTAL NOT PARTICIPATING *(Should equal 11c above)*		

TYPES OF SERVICES PROVIDED BY LEAS

Note: ***Questions 13 through 16 ask for information about numbers of LEAs that provide specific services. If your state keeps track of these numbers by grantees[1] rather than by LEAs, please check the box below and answer these questions with numbers of grantees.***

☐ **Questions 13 - 16 are answered with numbers of grantees rather than LEAs.**

13. For the school years 1991-92 and 1992-93, please indicate the number of LEAs that provided the services listed to PUBLIC SCHOOL students and teachers through the DFSCA Part B programs. We understand that LEA awards may provide more than one of the types of services specified. Please count LEAs in all of the appropriate categories.

Type of Service	School Year 1991-92 Number of LEAs	School Year 1992-93 Number of LEAs
a. Teacher/staff training	a.	a.
b. Student instruction	b.	b.
c. Curriculum development or acquisition	c.	c.
d. Student assistance programs (counseling, mentoring, identification and referral, etc.)	d.	d.
e. Alternative education programs	e.	e.
f. Parent education/involvement	f.	f.
g. After-school or before-school programs	g.	g.
h. Community service projects	h.	h.
i. Services for out-of-school youth	i.	i.
j. Special (one-time) events	j.	j.

14. Has there been any change in the number of LEAs offering after-school programs since the 1990 amendments to the DFSCA legislation specifically authorizing after-school programs?
(PLEASE CHECK ONLY ONE)

___ a. increase

___ b. decrease

___ c. no change

___ d. unable to determine

[1]That is, if your state funds some or all LEAs through IEAs and/or consortia, you may prefer to respond in terms of numbers of grantees, counting each IEA or consortium as one grantee.

15. For the school years 1991-92 and 1992-93, please indicate the number of LEAs that provided the services listed to PRIVATE SCHOOL students and teachers through the DFSCA Part B programs. We understand that LEA awards may provide more than one of the types of services specified. Please count LEAs in all of the appropriate categories. *(SEAs should only include a count of LEAs serving private school students if the information is readily available. SEAs should not initiate new data collections to respond to this item.)*

Type of Service	SY 1991-1992 Number of LEAs	SY 1992-1993 Number of LEAs
a. Teacher/staff training	a.	a.
b. Student instruction	b.	b.
c. Curriculum development or acquisition	c.	c.
d. Student assistance programs (includes counseling, mentoring, and identification and referral)	d.	d.
e. Alternative education programs	e.	e.
f. Parent education/involvement	f.	f.
g. After-school or before-school programs	g.	g.
h. Community service projects	h.	h.
i. Services for out-of-school youth	i.	i.
j. Special (one-time) events	j.	j.

16. How many LEAs served the following target populations through DFSCA Part B programs in the school years 1991-1992 and 1992-1993? We understand that LEA awards may provide services to more than one of the specified groups. Please count LEAs in all of the appropriate categories.

Target Population	SY 1991-1992 Number of LEAs	SY 1992-1993 Number of LEAs
a. Students in general	a.	a.
b. Juveniles in detention facilities	b.	b.
c. Other out-of-school youth	c.	c.
d. Parents	d.	d.
e. Teachers and other school staff	e.	e.
f. Community groups/organizations	f.	f.
g. Law enforcement agencies	g.	g.

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EVALUATION EFFORTS

17. There are several types of evaluation activities that can be used to assess the effectiveness of drug prevention programs. Please indicate (yes or no) whether any of the following activities were conducted at the state level for evaluation purposes during the period July 1991 to June 1993. If any were conducted, check the appropriate boxes to indicate how the results of each evaluation were used. Please report all evaluation activities regardless of what agency conducted them. *Note that questions 17 & 18 refer to evaluations conducted at the state level. Questions 19 & 20 refer to LEA evaluation activities.*

Evaluation Activities	Conducted at the State Level?	Use of Results *(Check all that apply)*			
		To Direct Funding Priorities	To Identify Model Programs for Replication	To Identify LEA Needs for Technical Assistance	Other
PROCESS ASSESSMENT:					
a. Description - includes documentation of program activities, records of numbers of staff trained, numbers of individuals served, etc.	Yes → No				
b. Assessment of the quality of program implementation - includes impressions of students or staff regarding the quality of programs or services; e.g., evaluation of a training program, questionnaires collected from participants at the close of a special event regarding their reactions.	Yes → No				
OUTCOME/IMPACT ASSESSMENTS:					
c. Longitudinal data collection of outcome measures (includes repeated measures on the same group of students; e.g., administering student use surveys to the same group of students as they progress through various grades).	Yes → No				
d. Cross sectional data collection of outcome measures (includes administrations of measures perhaps repeated but not on the same students; e.g., student use surveys administered to 10th graders every year with comparisons made between 1991's 10th graders and 1992's 10th graders).	Yes → No				
e. Comparison of pre and post assessments on treatment group.	Yes → No				
f. Comparison of outcome measures for students in a local program with national or state averages.	Yes → No				
g. Comparison of outcome measures for a treatment group (students receiving the program being evaluated) and a control/comparison group (students who do not receive the program being evaluated).	Yes → No				

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18. Other than state level surveys of drug use, which of the following types of data did you collect at the state level for the period July 1991 to June 1993? *(PLEASE CIRCLE ONE RESPONSE FOR EACH ITEM)*

a. Numbers of students referred by LEAs for AOD treatment	Yes	No
b. Numbers of students receiving AOD related disciplinary action from LEAs	Yes	No
c. Numbers of juvenile arrests	Yes	No
d. Dropouts	Yes	No
e. Truancy/school absenteeism	Yes	No
f. Youth suicides and attempted suicides	Yes	No

19. In your estimation, what percentage of LEAs were using these evaluation methods during the July 1991 to June 1993 period?

Method of Evaluation	% of LEAs
PROCESS ASSESSMENT: a. Description - includes documentation of program activities, records of numbers of staff trained, numbers of individuals served, etc.	
b. Assessment of the quality of program implementation - includes impressions of students or staff regarding the quality of programs or services; e.g., evaluation of a training program, questionnaires collected from participants at the close of a special event regarding their reaction to the event.	
OUTCOME/IMPACT ASSESSMENTS: c. Longitudinal data collection of outcome measures (includes repeated measures on the same group of students; e.g., administering student use surveys to the same group of students as they progress through various grades).	
d. Cross sectional data collection of outcome measures (includes administrations of measures perhaps repeated but not on the same students; e.g., student use surveys administered to 10th graders every year with comparisons made between 1991s 10th graders and 1992s 10th graders).	
e. Comparison of pre and post assessments on the group receiving services.	
f. Comparison of outcome measures for students in a local program with national or state averages.	
g. Comparison of outcome measures for a treatment group (students receiving the program being evaluated) and a control group (students who do not receive the program being evaluated).	

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20. In your estimation, what percentage of LEAs or grantees collected the following data on youth in their districts during the July 1991 to June 1993 period? (It is not necessary for LEAs to have submitted such data to the state for an LEA to be counted.)

Please see note prior to Question 13 and check whether your response is for:

___ Grantees

___ LEAs

Youth Data Collected	% of LEAs
a. Local surveys of youth use of alcohol and other drugs	
b. Numbers of school disciplinary actions regarding AOD	
c. Numbers of youth referred by schools for AOD treatment	
d. Numbers of juvenile arrests and convictions for violent- or drug- or alcohol-related crime	
e. Extent of illegal gang activity	
f. Dropouts	
g. Rates of expulsions or suspensions from school	
h. Truancy/school absenteeism	
i. Youth suicides and attempted suicides	
j. Numbers of youth participating in AOD prevention activities	

21. For LEAs that have conducted the evaluation activities in Question 19 and/or have collected student data as listed in Question 20, how have evaluation data been used by the LEAs?
(PLEASE CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

___ a. To justify continued funding

___ b. To identify needs

___ c. To direct changes in program content and delivery

___ d. Other, please specify _____

___ e. Don't know how grantees make use of evaluation results

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SEA ADMINISTRATION AND COORDINATION

22. Of your state's total DFSCA Part B SEA 10 percent set-aside funds, please estimate the amount that was allocated for each of the listed activities for the specified years.

Activities	SY 1991 - 1992	SY 1992 - 1993
a. State-level administration (not including needs assessment and evaluation)	a. $	a. $
b. Supplemental grant awards to LEAs	b. $	b. $
c. Development/purchase of instructional materials	c. $	c. $
d. Training and technical assistance	d. $	d. $
e. Public awareness activities	e. $	e. $
f. Coordination	f. $	f. $
g. Needs assessment and evaluation	g. $	g. $
h. Other *(PLEASE SPECIFY)*	h. $	h. $
TOTAL AMOUNT OF SEA 10 PERCENT SET-ASIDE	$	$

23. Do the amounts in Question 22 include carry over funds?

___ a. Yes *(If yes, what amount in 1991-92?*_____, *and what amount in 1992-93?*_____*)*

___ b. No

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24. During the 1991-92 and 1992-93 school years, which of the following individuals, groups, or agencies actively participated in each of the following activities relative to the SEA's DFSCA program? *(CHECK ALL BOXES THAT APPLY ON EACH ROW)*

Critical Activities	Individual, Group, Agency					
	Governor	Chief State School Officer	State Advisory Group for DFSCA	State Alcohol/ Drug Agency	Other Major Participant	None of These
a. Approved State's most recent DFSCA application to U.S. Department of Education						
b. Recommended SEA program policy and strategy						
c. Reviewed applications for SEA funds						
d. Arranged the coordination of the SEA program with other agencies/groups						
e. Participated in special media campaigns, issued supportive public statements, news releases, etc.						
f. Recruited key leaders (government, business, professional, civic, celebrities, etc.)						
g. Solicited supplemental government funding (state, local)						
h. Solicited supplemental private sector or nonprofit funding						
i. Attended one or more DFSCA planning/management meetings						

25. **For each of the following State agencies or officials with whom your office had significant DFSCA-related interaction in school year 1991-92 or 1992-93, what was/were the purpose(s) of the interaction?** *(CHECK ALL APPLICABLE PURPOSES FOR EACH AGENCY OR OFFICIAL WITH WHICH SIGNIFICANT INTERACTION OCCURRED)*

State Official or Agency	Purpose(s) of the Interaction *(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)*						
	Expand Resources for Education/ Prevention	Improve Staff Competency	Improve Info. on Incidence & Associated Factors	Evaluate Program Impact	Improve Public Awareness	No DFSCA Related Interaction	NA or Don't Know
a Drug/Alcohol Abuse Agency							
b Governor or Governor's office							
c Key legislators or legislative committee							
d Health and/or Mental Health Agency							
e Judicial agency							
f Law enforcement agency							
g Higher Education Authority							
h Department of Community Development							
i Department of Social Services							
j Alcohol Beverage Control Agency							
k Department of Motor Vehicles							
l Other State agencies or officials *(PLEASE SPECIFY)*							

26. Did your SEA require LEAs or grantees to submit progress reports during the July 1991 to June 1993 period?

___ a. Yes *(If yes, how often were reports submitted?* _____*)*

___ b. No *(PLEASE GO TO QUESTION 28)*

27. For those LEAs or grantees that submitted progress reports, estimate the percentage of LEAs or grantees that have included the following information.

Please see note prior to Question 13 and check whether your response is for:

___ Grantees

___ LEAs

Information in Progress Reports	% of LEAs
a. Records of expenditures	
b. Types of services provided	
c. Characteristics of individuals served directly	
d. Numbers of individuals served directly	
e. Evaluation results	
f. Other *(PLEASE SPECIFY)*	

28. What types of technical assistance have you provided to LEAs during the July 1991 to June 1993 period, and how has the need for this assistance changed over the years of DFSCA's implementation?
(PLEASE CIRCLE ONE RESPONSE IN EACH COLUMN)

Activity	Assistance Provided in Period of July 1991 to June 1993?	Need for Assistance Has Increased or Decreased Since 1987?
a. Training in prevention program content or implementation, including school team training	Yes No	Increased Decreased
b. Assistance in coordinating community members and groups, including community/school team training	Yes No	Increased Decreased
c. Dissemination of information on effective program strategies and approaches	Yes No	Increased Decreased
d. Assistance in developing curricular materials	Yes No	Increased Decreased
e. Assistance with evaluation methods	Yes No	Increased Decreased
f. Assistance in defining target groups	Yes No	Increased Decreased
g. Assistance with needs assessment	Yes No	Increased Decreased
h. Identification of treatment resources for youth	Yes No	Increased Decreased

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29. Compared with the drug use prevention activities that were in place before DFSCA funds, what changes have occurred as a result of the DFSCA program? *(PLEASE RESPOND TO EACH "CHANGE AREA" LISTED BELOW, AND ALSO INDICATE THE BASIS FOR YOUR JUDGEMENT)*

Change Areas:	Degree of Change *(CHECK ONE)*				Basis for Judgment *(CHECK ONE OR BOTH)*	
	More or Increase	Less or Decrease	Unchanged	Unknown	Formal Evaluation Studies	General Experience or Observation
State Level:						
a. Number of state-level staff positions allocated for drug prevention						
b. State requirements for classroom instruction in drug prevention						
c. State requirements for teacher certification in drug prevention						
d. State efforts for curriculum development/dissemination						
e. Amount of state funds available for drug prevention						
f. Student knowledge of AODs						
g. Incidence/prevalence of AOD use						
h. Incidence/prevalence of AOD-related problems						
i. Quality of state-level evaluation activities						
LEA Level:						
j. Collaboration between LEAs and law enforcement agencies						
k. Collaboration between LEAs and relevant community organizations						
l. Number of LEAs serving high-risk youth						
m. Number of LEAs providing prevention services to private school students						
n. Number of LEAs providing drug use counseling to students and staff						
o. Involvement of parents/parent organizations in local prevention programs						
p. Number of LEAs conducting outcome or impact evaluations						
q. Quality of LEA evaluation studies						

30. What method does your state use to inform LEAs and IEAs/consortia of changes in the legislation? *(PLEASE CIRCLE ONE RESPONSE FOR EACH ITEM)*

a.	Changes are included in the application materials	Yes	No
b.	Letters highlighting changes are sent to all LEAs and IEAs/consortia	Yes	No
c.	Information is provided at state or regional meetings	Yes	No
d.	Other *(PLEASE SPECIFY)* _____	Yes	
e.	No attempt is made to notify LEAs and IEAs/consortia	Yes	No

Note: As you may know, the scope of DFSCA may soon be expanded to include school violence prevention and we would like to get an idea of the nature of this problem in the schools at this time and the number of prevention programs or activities that may already be in place. Questions 31 and 32 are intended to gather this information; however, this does not mean that violence prevention activities should have been implemented.

31. Please estimate the percentage of LEAs in your state facing the problems described below.

	Violence Problems	Estimated Percentage of LEAs with Problem
a.	Students have been seriously injured as a result of a violent act on school grounds	
b.	Students have been seriously injured as a result of a violent act off school grounds	
c.	School staff have been attacked or injured by students	
d.	Students participate in illegal gang activity	
e.	Other *(PLEASE SPECIFY)*	

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32. Please indicate below if there have been any state-level activities to prevent or reduce violence or illegal gang activity in the areas listed.

Violence Prevention and/or Gang Resistance Activity Areas	State has begun activity?	
a. Statewide assessment of need for violence prevention activities	Yes	No
b. State-level coordination of violence prevention activities	Yes	No
c. Program planning for violence prevention activities	Yes	No
d. Targeting of specific populations or behaviors for violence prevention	Yes	No
e. Training of state-level staff	Yes	No
f. Training and/or technical assistance for LEA staff	Yes	No
g. Development of program materials	Yes	No
h. Allocation of state funds for violence prevention	Yes	No
i. Public awareness activities	Yes	No
j. Evaluation of violence prevention activities	Yes	No
k. Other *(PLEASE SPECIFY)*		

If you marked yes to any of the above areas, please briefly describe the activity(ies) as conducted in your state.

a. Needs assessment _____

_____

b. State-level coordination _____

_____

c. Program planning _____

_____

d. Targeting _____

_____

e. Training state-level staff _____

_____

f. Training LEA staff _____

_____

g. Development of materials _____

_____

h. Allocation of state funds _____

_____

i. Public awareness _____

_____

j. Evaluation _____

_____

k. Other *(PLEASE SPECIFY)* _____

_____

33. Please indicate below if any LEAs in your state have begun activities to prevent or reduce violence or illegal gang activity in the areas listed.

Violence Prevention and/or Gang Resistance Activity Areas	LEAs have begun activity?		
a. Local assessment of need for violence prevention activities	Yes	No	Don't Know
b. Local-level coordination of violence prevention activities	Yes	No	Don't Know
c. Program planning for violence prevention activities	Yes	No	Don't Know
d. Targeting of specific populations or behaviors for violence prevention	Yes	No	Don't Know
e. Training of district-level staff	Yes	No	Don't Know
f. Training and/or technical assistance for school staff	Yes	No	Don't Know
g. Development of program materials	Yes	No	Don't Know
h. Allocation of local funds for violence prevention	Yes	No	Don't Know
i. Public awareness activities	Yes	No	Don't Know
j. Evaluation of violence prevention activities	Yes	No	Don't Know
k. Other *(PLEASE SPECIFY)*			

THANK YOU FOR COMPLETING THIS SURVEY PROMPTLY AND COMPLETELY

Please remember to attach survey results (see Question 3), if any are available.

Please return to Research Triangle Institute in the envelope provided or mail to the address below:

Research Triangle Institute
Center for Research in Education
DFSCA Outcome Study Project
P.O. Box 12194
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-2194

90

Appendix C

Governors' Program 1991-93 Biennial Performance Report Form

OMB Number: 1875-0096 Expiration Date: 12/31/94

DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES ACT SURVEY

U.S. Department of Education

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR GOVERNORS DFSCA PROGRAMS

Time Period Covered by This Survey: July 1991 Through June 1993

Survey Conducted by:

Research Triangle Institute
Center for Research in Education
P.O. Box 12194
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-2194

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to vary from 20 to 60 hours per response, with an average of 40 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing the burden, to DFSCA Project Director, RTI-CRE, P.O. Box 12194, RTP, NC 27709, or to the Office of Management and Budget, Washington, DC 20503.

AUTHORIZATION FOR CONDUCTING SURVEY

Section 5127 of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA) requires the Secretary to collect certain information about State and local implementation of DFSCA on a biennial basis. Specifically, States are required to submit to the Secretary information on the State and local programs conducted with assistance furnished under DFSCA that must include:

- a description of the drug and alcohol problem in the elementary and secondary schools in the State as of the date of this report;
- a description of the range of drug and alcohol policies in the schools in the State;
- the numbers of individuals served by DFSCA;
- the demographic characteristics of populations served;
- types of service provided and duration of the services;
- information on how the State has targeted the populations listed under Section 5122(b)(2);
- a description of the model drug and alcohol abuse education and prevention programs in the State that have been demonstrated to be effective; and
- an evaluation of the effectiveness of State and local drug and alcohol abuse education and prevention programs.

DFSCA requires that State educational agencies (SEAs) request information for this report from local educational agencies (LEAs) using the local application and progress reports. SEAs should not initiate new data collections to respond to this form, but should supply as much of the requested information as possible, based on local applications and progress reports submitted by LEAs. States that do not have all requested data should report whatever information they have in sufficient detail to meet the reporting requirements of Section 5127 of DFSCA.

Name of Agency Responding:

Mailing Address: _____

_____

Name and Title of Individual Completing this Report:

Telephone Number of Individual Completing this Report:

If questions arise about completion of any of the items on the attached form, please do not hesitate to contact Dr. Susan Eller or Dr. Suyapa Silvia at Research Triangle Institute (1-800-334-8571) for clarification. Please complete all forms and attachments and mail no later than June 15, 1994, using the enclosed prepaid envelope to:

Research Triangle Institute
Center for Research in Education
DFSCA Outcome Study Project
Post Office Box 12194
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

DEFINITIONS AND/OR ABBREVIATIONS

The following information is included in order to clarify the meaning of abbreviations and other terms used in the attached form:

(1) SEA - State education agency

(2) LEA - Local education agency

(3) IEA - Intermediate education agency

(4) DFSCA Part B - The State and Local Programs authorized by Part B of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act in Sections 5121-5127.

(5) HRY Grants - High Risk Youth Grants. In the attached form, the term is used to identify those awards made to comply with the requirement in Section 5122(b) of DFSCA for innovative programs to serve high-risk youth.

(6) OD Grants - Other Discretionary Grants. In the attached form, the term is used to identify those awards described in Section 5122(a) of DFSCA.

(7) Direct Services - Refers to those services in which individuals participate and have contact with the deliverer of the service such that the deliverer knows of their participation (e.g., persons enrolled in classes, school personnel trained, parents attending parenting classes, etc.).

(8) Indirect Services - Refers to services for which direct participation or contact may not be made, and persons receiving services can only be estimated (e.g., general public receiving media presentations or published brochures). For example, if a program provides training to teachers, then the teachers are the direct recipients and their students are the indirect recipients of those training services.

(9) Award Recipient - Agency or organization receiving grant money under DFSCA Part B including both HRY grantees and OD grantees.

(10) Drug - When phrases such as "drug use," drug policies," "alcohol and other drugs (AOD)" are used in this survey, the terms are meant to include tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs that are illegal for youth.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE QUESTIONNAIRE

1. *The time period covered by this survey is from July 1991 through June 1993.*

2. *Please complete the entire form. When questions are left blank, we will not be able to interpret the results and we will have to follow up with a phone call. If a response to a question is "0" or "None," be sure to enter "0" or "None." Indicate information that is not available or not applicable by using the following abbreviations:*

   MD = Missing Data or **NA** = Not Applicable

   PLEASE DO NOT LEAVE ANY EMPTY SPACES ON THE FORM EXCEPT THOSE QUESTIONS YOU ARE DIRECTED TO SKIP.

3. *Please retain a copy of the completed form and attachments for your files so that, if we have questions, you will have a copy to which you can refer.*

NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS SERVED AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

1. **Please indicate the number of individuals in your state who received *direct services* funded under DFSCA Part B (Governor's) during the specified time periods. If you are able to estimate the number of individuals who received *indirect services*, please enter those numbers as well.** *(Please see page 1 for definitions of direct and indirect services.)*

Service Dates	Direct Service Recipients	Indirect Service Recipients
7/1/91 - 6/30/92		
7/1/92 - 6/30/93		

Note: For the remaining questions in this section, please include only those individuals receiving direct services. (Please see page 1 for definitions of direct and indirect services.)

2. **Please indicate the number of individuals in the following racial/ethnic groups who received *direct services* funded under DFSCA Part B (Governor's).** *Totals should equal the total number directly served, as reported in Question 1 above.*

Service Dates	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black, not of Hispanic origin	Hispanic	White, not of Hispanic origin	Total
7/1/91-6/30-92						
7/1/92-6/30/93						

3. **Please indicate the number of individuals in the following age groups who received *direct services* funded under DFSCA Part B (Governor's).** *Totals should equal the total number directly served, as reported in Question 1 above.*

	Age Groups						
Service Dates	0-4	5-9	10-12	13-15	16-18	19 and older	Total
7/1/91-6/30/92							
7/1/92-6/30/93							

4. **Please indicate the number of individuals in the following statutorily defined high-risk groups who have received *direct services* funded under DFSCA Part B (Governor's). We understand that individuals may be counted in more than one of the specific population groups. When responding to this question, please count an individual in all of the appropriate categories.**

High Risk Groups	Number of Direct Service Recipients	
	7/1/91-6/30/92	7/1/92-6/30/93
a. School dropouts		
b. Experiencing academic failure		
c. Economically disadvantaged children		
d. Victims of physical, psychological or sexual abuse		
e. Juveniles in detention facilities		
f. Experienced chronic pain due to injury		
g. Children of alcoholics/substance abusers		
h. Pregnant		
i. Have committed a violent/delinquent act		
j. Experienced mental health problems		
k. Have attempted suicide		

5. **Please indicate the number of individuals in the following groups who have received *direct services* funded under DFSCA Part B (Governor's).** *Totals should equal the total number directly served, as reported in Question 1.*

Populations	Number of Individuals Directly Served	
	7/1/91-6/30/92	7/1/92-6/30/93
a. School-aged youth attending public schools		
b. School-aged youth attending private schools		
c. School-aged youth, not in school		
d. Parents		
e. Law enforcement officials		
f. Community-based health or mental health professionals		
g. Other community members		
h. Teachers and other school personnel		
i. Counselors		

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ADMINISTRATION AND COORDINATION OF GOVERNOR'S DFSCA PROGRAMS

6. Please report the total number of awards and the total amount of funds awarded for the specified periods, for the two types of awards: High-Risk Youth (HRY) and Other Discretionary (OD):

Award Period	Awards			
	Number of HRY Awards	Amount Awarded	Number of OD Awards	Amount Awarded
1991 - 1992		$		$
1992 - 1993		$		$

7. Were any state-level funding priorities set among statutorily defined high-risk groups?

___ a. Yes *(If yes, please specify the HRY group(s) given top priority)* _____

_____

_____

___ b. No *(Go to Question 10)*

8. If funding priorities were set, how did the State establish those priorities among statutorily defined high-risk groups? *(PLEASE CIRCLE ONE RESPONSE FOR EACH ITEM)*

a. Through needs assessments	Yes	No
b. Based on local program initiative	Yes	No
c. Other *(SPECIFY)* _____	Yes	No

9. Were the funds actually spent in accordance with your original priorities?

___ a. Yes

___ b. No *(If no, why?)* _____

_____

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10. Were any state-level funding priorities set among the types of services to be provided?

___ a. Yes *(If yes, please specify the types of services given priority.)* _____

_____

_____

___ b. No *(Go to Question 12)*

11. Were the funds actually spent in accordance with your original priorities?

___ a. Yes

___ b. No *If no, why?* _____

_____

_____

12. Please estimate the percentage of HRY and OD awards made for each category of duration below, over the two-year period (July, 1991 to June, 1993):

Duration of Awards	Percentage of HRY Awards	Percentage of OD Awards
Less than 9 months		
9 - < 12 months		
12 - < 18 months		
18 - < 27 months		

13. Using the following categories of award size, estimate the percentage of the total awards made that fell into each category, over the two-year period (July, 1991 to June, 1993).

Size of Award	Percentage of HRY Awards	Percentage of OD Awards
Less than $5,000		
$5,000 - $24,999		
$25,000 - $49,999		
More than $50,000		

14. Please estimate the number of award recipients that provided direct services to youth in each of the following settings for the reporting periods shown below.

Service Delivery Context	Number of Award Recipients	
	7/1/91-6/30/92	7/1/92 - 6/30/93
a. Elementary/secondary schools	a.	a.
b. Post-secondary setting	b.	b.
c. Non-school setting (e.g., Headstart, other preschools, community centers, etc.)	c.	c.
d. Other *(PLEASE SPECIFY)*	d.	d.
TOTAL	e.	e.

15. Did your office require grantees to submit progress reports during the July 1991 to June 1993 period?

___ a. Yes *(If yes, how often were reports submitted?* _____*)*

___ b. No *(PLEASE GO TO QUESTION 17)*

16. For those grantees that submitted progress reports, estimate the percentage of grantees that have included the following information.

Information in Progress Reports	% of Grantees
a. Records of expenditures	
b. Types of services provided	
c. Characteristics of individuals served directly	
d. Numbers of individuals served directly	
e. Evaluation results	
f. Other *(PLEASE SPECIFY)*	

17. What types of technical assistance have you provided to grantees during the July 1991 to June 1993 period, and how has the need for this assistance changed over the years of DFSCA's implementation?
(PLEASE CIRCLE ONE RESPONSE IN EACH COLUMN FOR EACH ITEM)

Activity	Assistance Provided in Period of July 1991 to June 1993?	Need for Assistance Has Increased or Decreased Since 1987?
a. Training in prevention program content or implementation, including school team training	Yes No	Increased Decreased
b. Assistance in coordinating community members and groups, including community/school team training	Yes No	Increased Decreased
c. Dissemination of information on effective program strategies and approaches	Yes No	Increased Decreased
d. Assistance in developing curricular materials	Yes No	Increased Decreased
e. Assistance with evaluation methods	Yes No	Increased Decreased
f. Assistance in defining target groups	Yes No	Increased Decreased
g. Assistance with needs assessment	Yes No	Increased Decreased
h. Identification of treatment resources for youth	Yes No	Increased Decreased

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18. For the period July 1991 to June 1993, which of the following individuals, groups, or agencies actively participated in each of the following activities relative to the Governor's DFSCA program?
(CHECK ALL BOXES THAT APPLY ON EACH ROW)

Critical Activities	Individual, Group, Agency					
	Governor	Chief State School Officer	State Advisory Group for DFSCA	State Alcohol/ Drug Agency	Other Major Participant	None of These
a. Approved State's DFSCA application to U.S. Department of Education						
b. Recommended Governor's program policy and strategy						
c. Reviewed applications for Governor's funds						
d. Arranged the coordination of the Governor's program with other agencies/groups						
e. Participated in special media campaigns, issued supportive public statements, news releases, etc.						
f. Recruited key leaders (government, business, professional, civic, celebrities, etc.)						
g. Solicited supplemental government funding (state, local)						
h. Solicited supplemental private sector or nonprofit funding						
i. Attended one or more DFSCA planning/management meetings						
j. Other *(PLEASE SPECIFY)*						

19. For each of the following State agencies or officials with whom your office had significant DFSCA-related interaction during the July 1991 to June 1993 period, what was/were the purpose(s) of the interaction? *(CHECK ALL APPLICABLE PURPOSES FOR EACH AGENCY OR OFFICIAL WITH WHICH SIGNIFICANT INTERACTION OCCURRED)*

State Official or Agency	Purpose(s) of the Interaction *(CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)*						
	Expand Resources for Education/ Prevention	Improve Staff Competency	Improve Info. on Incidence & Associated Factors	Evaluate Program Impact	Improve Public Awareness	No DFSCA Related Interaction	NA or Don't Know
a. State Education Agency							
b. Drug/Alcohol Abuse Agency							
c. Governor or Governor's office							
d. Key legislators or legislative committee							
e. Health and/or Mental Health Agency							
f. Judicial agency							
g. Law enforcement agency							
h. Higher Education Authority							
i. Department of Community Development							
j. Department of Social Services							
k. Alcohol Beverage Control Agency							
l. Department of Motor Vehicles							
m. Other State agencies or officials *(PLEASE SPECIFY)*							

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TYPES OF SERVICES PROVIDED AND POPULATIONS SERVED BY GOVERNOR'S AWARD RECIPIENTS

20. For each year shown below, please indicate the number of award recipients for the two types of awards (HRY and OD) that provided the following services. We understand that awards may provide more than one of the types of services specified in the form. When responding to this question, please count an award recipient in all of the appropriate categories.

Type of Service	7/1/91-6/30/92		7/1/92-6/30/93	
	Number of HRY Program Awards	Number of OD Program Awards	Number of HRY Program Awards	Number of OD Program Awards
a. Training	a.	a.	a.	a.
b. Direct services to youth in school	b.	b.	b.	b.
c. Direct services to out of school youth	c.	c.	c.	c.
d. Direct services to parents	d.	d.	d.	d.
e. Prevalence surveys	e.	e.	e.	e.
f. Media activities	f.	f.	f.	f.
g. Curriculum development or acquisition	g.	g.	g.	g.
h. Coordination with law enforcement and/or other community agencies or organizations	h.	h.	h.	h.

21. For each year shown below, please indicate the number of award recipients for the two types of awards (HRY and OD) that provided services to the following target populations. We understand that awards may target more than one of the specific population groups. When responding to this question, please count an award recipient in all of the appropriate categories.

Target Populations	7/1/91-6/30/92		7/1/92-6/30/93	
	Number of HRY Program Awards	Number of OD Program Awards	Number of HRY Program Awards	Number of OD Program Awards
1. Students at high-risk for AOD use (as defined in DFSCA)				
a. Dropouts	a.	a.	a.	a.
b. Students experiencing academic failure	b.	b.	b.	b.
c. Economically disadvantaged students	c.	c.	c.	c.
d. Children of alcoholics/children of drug abusers	d.	d.	d.	d.
e. Pregnant students	e.	e.	e.	e.
f. Victims of physical, psychological, or sexual abuse	f.	f.	f.	f.
g. Students who have committed violent or delinquent acts	g.	g.	g.	g.
h. Students who have experienced mental health problems	h.	h.	h.	h.
i. Children or youth who have attempted suicide	i.	i.	i.	i.
j. Students who have experienced long-term physical pain due to injury	j.	j.	j.	j.
k. Juveniles in detention facilities	k.	k.	k.	k.
2. Students in general	2.	2.	2.	2.
3. Latchkey children	3.	3.	3.	3.
4. Student athletes	4.	4.	4.	4.
5. Homeless and/or runaway youth	5.	5.	5.	5.
6. Parents	6.	6.	6.	6.
7. Teachers and other school staff	7.	7.	7.	7.
8. Community groups/ organizations	8.	8.	8.	8.
9. Law enforcement agencies	9.	9.	9.	9.

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22. Compared with the drug use prevention activities that were in place before DFSCA funds, what changes have occurred as a result of the DFSCA program? *(PLEASE RESPOND TO EACH "CHANGE AREA" LISTED BELOW, AND ALSO INDICATE THE BASIS FOR YOUR JUDGEMENT)*

Change Areas:	Degree of Change *(CHECK ONE)*				Basis for Judgment *(CHECK ONE OR BOTH)*	
	More or Increase	Less or Decrease	Unchanged	Unknown	Formal Evaluation Studies	General Experience or Observation
a. Number of state-level staff positions allocated for drug prevention						
b. Number of communities with formal programs						
c. School collaboration with relevant community groups						
d. Involvement of parents/parent organizations in local prevention programs						
e. Amount of state funds available for drug prevention						
f. Youth knowledge of AODs						
g. Incidence/prevalence of AOD use						
h. Incidence/prevalence of AOD-related problems						
i. Quality of procedures for identification of high-risk youth						
j. Identification of and referral to treatment resources						
k. Quality of state-level evaluation activities						
l. Number of local programs conducting outcome or impact evaluations						
m. Quality of local community-based evaluation studies						
n. Number of state-level programs to prevent violence or illegal gang activity[1]						
o. Number of local-level programs to prevent violence or illegal gang activity[1]						

[1]We do not mean to imply that violence prevention programs should have been implemented.

106

EVALUATION EFFORTS

Note that Question 23 refers to evaluation activities conducted at the state level. Question 24 refers to local evaluation activities.

23. There are several types of evaluation activities that can be used to assess the effectiveness of drug prevention programs. Please indicate (yes or no) whether any of the following activities were conducted at the state level for evaluation purposes during the period July 1991 to June 1993. If any were conducted, check the appropriate boxes to indicate how the results of each evaluation were used.

Evaluation Activities	Conducted at the State Level?	Use of Results *(Check all that apply)*			
		To Direct Funding Priorities	To Identify Model Programs for Replication	To Identify LEA Needs for Technical Assistance	Other
PROCESS ASSESSMENT:					
a. Description - includes documentation of program activities, records of numbers of staff trained, numbers of individuals served, etc.	Yes → / No				
b. Assessment of the quality of program implementation - includes impressions of participants or staff regarding the quality of programs or services; e.g., evaluation of a training program, questionnaires collected from participants at the close of a special event regarding their reactions.	Yes → / No				
OUTCOME/IMPACT ASSESSMENTS:					
c. Longitudinal data collection of outcome measures (includes repeated measures on the same group of participants; e.g., administering student use surveys to the same group of participants as they get older.	Yes → / No				
d. Cross sectional data collection of outcome measures (includes administrations of measures perhaps repeated but not on the same participants; e.g., student use surveys administered to 10th graders every year with comparisons made between 1991s 10th graders and 1992s 10th graders).	Yes → / No				
e. Comparison of pre and post assessments on the group receiving service.	Yes → / No				
f. Comparison of outcome measures for participants in a local program with national or state averages.	Yes → / No				
g. Comparison of outcome measures for a treatment group (participants receiving the program being evaluated) and a control/comparison group (participants who do not receive the program being evaluated).	Yes → / No				

24. In your estimation, what percentage of INDIVIDUAL award recipients have conducted any of the following types of evaluation activities during the period 7/1/91-6/30/93.

Method of Evaluation	% of Grantees
PROCESS ASSESSMENT:	
a. Description - includes documentation of program activities, records of numbers of staff trained, numbers of individuals served, etc.	
b. Assessment of the quality of program implementation - includes impressions of participants or staff regarding the quality of programs or services; e.g., evaluation of a training program, questionnaires collected from participants at the close of a special event regarding their reaction to the event.	
OUTCOME/IMPACT ASSESSMENTS:	
c. Longitudinal data collection of outcome measures (includes repeated measures on the same group of participants; e.g., administering drug use surveys to the same group of participants as they get older).	
d. Cross sectional data collection of outcome measures (includes administrations of measures perhaps repeated but not on the same participants; e.g., student use surveys administered to 10th graders every year with comparisons made between 1991s 10th graders and 1992s 10th graders).	
e. Comparison of pre and post assessments on the group receiving service.	
f. Comparison of outcome measures for participants in a local program with national or state averages.	
g. Comparison of outcome measures for a treatment group (participants receiving the program being evaluated) and a control group (who do not receive the program being evaluated).	

CHANGES IN DFSCA PART B LEGISLATION

Since the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1986 (P.L. 99-570) was enacted, there have been several amendments made to the original legislation. The Department wants to determine the impact, if any, the changes to the legislation may have had on your state's administration and funding of programs.

25. What method, if any, does your office use to inform potential applicants for awards of changes in the legislation? *(PLEASE CIRCLE ONE RESPONSE FOR EACH ITEM)*

a. Changes are included in the application materials	Yes	No
b. Letters highlighting changes are sent to all previous award recipients	Yes	No
c. Other *(PLEASE SPECIFY)* _____	Yes	No
d. No attempt is made to notify applicants	Yes	No

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26. The 1990 amendments required that not less than 10 percent of the funds be used for drug abuse resistance education. Please provide the following information regarding these awards.

	Number of Awards Made	Amount Awarded
Awards for drug abuse resistance education		$

27. Regarding the 10 percent funds for drug abuse resistance education, how does your office administer this portion of the DFSCA funds? *(CHECK ONE)*

___ a. The Governor's office administers the funds through the SEA

___ b. The Governor's office administers the funds through the state law enforcement agencies

___ c. The Governor's office administers funds directly to LEAs

28. What impact has the funding requirement for drug abuse resistance education had on your overall program?

___ a. Decrease in funding for HRY program awards

___ b. Decrease in funding for OD program awards

___ c. No effect

___ d. Other *(PLEASE SPECIFY)* _____

29. The 1990 amendments required that not less than 5 percent of funds be used for grants to LEAs or consortia of LEAs for replication of successful drug education programs for students. Please provide the following information regarding these awards.

	Number of Awards Made	Amount Awarded
Awards for replication of programs		$

30. Regarding the awards for replication of successful programs, how does your office administer this portion of the DFSCA funds? *(CHECK ONE)*

___ a. The Governor's office administers the funds through the SEA

___ b. The Governor's office administers funds directly to award recipients

31. What criteria have been used to define successful programs worthy of replication in your state? *(PLEASE ATTACH ADDITIONAL PAGES IF NECESSARY.)*

32. What impact has the funding requirement for replication awards had on your overall program?

___ a. Decrease in funding for HRY program awards

___ b. Decrease in funding for OD program awards

___ c. No effect

___ d. Other *(PLEASE SPECIFY)* _____

33. If there were no restrictions on the distribution of funds, what percentage of funds would you allocate to each area?

Funding Category	% of Funds
a. High Risk Youth	
b. Other Discretionary	
c. Drug Abuse Resistance Education	
d. Replication of Successful Programs	
e. Other *(PLEASE SPECIFY)*	

THANK YOU FOR COMPLETING THIS SURVEY PROMPTLY AND COMPLETELY.

Please return to Research Triangle Institute in the envelope provided or mail to the address below:

Research Triangle Institute
Center for Research in Education
DFSCA Outcome Study Project
P.O. Box 12194
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-2194

Appendix D

Tabulations of State Education Agency Data

State Education Agencies

Tabulations Across States

Table 1. Frequency of Statewide Prevalence Survey of Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among Elementary and/or Secondary School Students

Frequency of Administration	States That Conducted Statewide Prevalence Survey	
	Number	Percentage
Annually	9	17%
Biennially	31	57%
Triennially	8	15%
Frequency not reported	5	9%
Other	1	2%
Total	54	100%

Note: Five states that reported conducting a survey did not report the frequency of administration.
Source: Item 1, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 2. Agencies/Organizations Responsible for Conducting the Statewide Prevalence Survey

Agency/Organization	States Specifying That Specific Agency/Organization Was Responsible for Conducting Prevalence Survey	
	Number	Percentage
State Education Agency	33	61%
Another state agency	10	19%
Private research organization	2	4%
Other[1]	9	17%
Total	54	100%

[1]Other agencies/organizations included state prevention resource centers and universities.
Source: Item 2a, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 3. Number and Percentage of States That Administered Specific Prevalence Survey Instruments

Survey Instrument	States That Administered Survey Instrument	
	Number	Percentage
Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)	24	44%
State or locally developed instrument	19	35%
American Drug and Alcohol Survey	1	2%
PRIDE Survey	2	4%
Search Institute Survey	0	0%
Monitoring the Future	0	0%
Other[1]	8	15%
Total	54	100%

[1]Other survey instruments included the Adolescent Health Survey, Hazeldon Survey, and Diagnostic, Inc. Survey.
Source: Item 2b, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Quesionnaire for SEAs

Table 4. Number and Percentage of States That Surveyed Students, by Grade Level Surveyed

Grade Level Surveyed	States That Surveyed Students (n = 54)	
	Number	Percentage
K	0	0%
1	0	0%
2	0	0%
3	1	2%
4	6	11%
5	9	17%
6	20	37%
7	20	37%
8	29	54%
9	41	76%
10	46	85%
11	42	78%
12	51	94%

Note: States may have surveyed more than one grade level.
Source: Item 2c, 1992-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 5. Number and Percentage of States That Used Specific Prevalence Survey Sampling Designs

Sampling Design	States That Used Sampling Design	
	Number	Percentage
All students in the state at specified grade levels	8	15%
Only some districts within the state	12	22%
Only some schools but all districts	4	7%
Other[1]	30	56%
Total	54	100%

[1]Other samples included students enrolled in health/physical education classes, stratified random sample of districts and students, and statistically random sample that was representative of all high school students.
Source: Item 2Cb, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Quesionnaire for SEAs

Table 6. Number and Percentage of States That Reported Prevalence Survey Results, by Level of Report

Level at Which Results Were Reported	States That Reported Prevalence Survey Results (n = 54)	
	Number	Percentage
State level report by grade	51	94%
District level reports by grades	21	39%
Individual school reports by grades	14	26%
Other[1]	9	17%

[1]Other reporting levels included regional and county.
Note: States may have reported results at more than one level.
Source: Item 3a, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 7. Number and Percentage of States That Shared Prevalence Survey Results With Specific Groups

Specific Groups With Whom Survey Results Were Shared	States That Shared Prevalence Survey Results (n = 54)	
	Number	Percentage
Districts	49	91%
Communities	39	72%
Individual Schools	32	59%
State Agencies	18	33%
Media	13	24%
Other[1]	9	17%

[1]Other groups included intermediate education agencies, community/school prevention teams, and individuals upon request.

Note: States may have shared data with more than one group.

Source: Item 3b, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Quesionnaire for SEAs

Table 8. Number and Percentage of States That Used Their Prevalence Survey Results for Specific DFSCA Activities

DFSCA Activity	States That Used Results for Specific DFSCA Activity (n = 54)	
	Number	Percentage
To direct funding priorities	26	48%
For program evaluation	44	82%
To decide which districts to concentrate on for technical assistance	16	30%
To decide on the content of technical assistance offered to districts	43	80%
To increase public awareness/support	4	7%
Other	1	2%

Note: States may have reported multiple uses of survey results.
Source: Item 3c, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 9. Number and Percentage of States That Used Their Survey Results For Statewide Prevention Efforts Other Than DFSCA Activities

Use of Survey Results	States That Used Survey Results for Statewide Prevention Efforts Other Than DFSCA (n = 54)	
	Number	Percentage
To decide what kinds of programs to encourage	46	85%
To plan for increased coordination where needed	38	70%
For program evaluation	38	70%
To direct funding priorities	28	52%
Other[1]	11	20%

[1]Other uses of survey results included: to increase public awareness, to serve as needs assessment for grant applications, and to establish benchmarks for progress toward the national education goals.
Note: States may have reported multiple use of survey results.
Source: Item 3c, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Quesionnaire for SEAs

Table 10. Number of LEAs by Student Enrollment Range

	1991-92			1992-93		
	Student Enrollment Range			Student Enrollment Range		
	0 - 999	1,000 - 4,999	5,000 and greater	0 - 999	1,000 - 4,999	5,000 and greater
Number of LEAs	7,546	5,202	1,608	7,338	5,252	1,638
State average	140	96	30	136	97	30
State median	55	59	21	54	58	22
State range	0 - 740	0 - 427	0 - 237	0 - 691	0 - 428	0 - 242
n	54	54	54	54	54	54

Source: Item 4, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Quesionnaires for SEAs

Table 11. Number and Percentage of LEAs Which Have Implemented Specific Alcohol and Other Drug Policy Elements, by Student Enrollment Range

Policy Elements	Student Enrollment Range of 0 -999				
	Number of LEAs	State Average	State Median	State Range	n
Require parental notification for student violations of the policy	4,936	118	61	0 - 561	42
Recommend participation in a counseling or treatment program for student violations involving use	3,790	102	52	0 - 479	37
Involve parents and other community members in the creation, review, and adoption of policies	4,094	108	43	0 - 691	38
Provide different sanctions for violations involving alcohol	1,780	49	6	0 - 242	36
Require notification of law enforcement officials for violations of the policy	3,772	94	46	0 - 586	40

Source: Item 5, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 11 (continued)
Number and Percentage of LEAs Which Have Implemented Specific Alcohol and Other Drug Policy Elements, by Student Enrollment Range

Policy Elements	Student Enrollment Range of 5,000 and Greater				
	Number of LEAs	State Average	State Median	State Range	n
Require parental notification for student violations of the policy	1,146	25	19	0 - 135	45
Recommend participation in a counseling or treatment program for student violations involving use	806	20	14	0 - 75	40
Involve parents and other community members in the creation, review, and adoption of policies	953	23	11	0 - 129	41
Provide different sanctions for violations involving alcohol	370	10	4	0 - 60	38
Require notification of law enforcement officials for violations of the policy	862	20	11	0 - 136	43

Source: Item 5, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 11 (continued)
Number and Percentage of LEAs Which Have Implemented Specific Alcohol and Other Drug Policy Elements, by Student Enrollment Range

Policy Elements	Student Enrollment Range of 1,000 - 4,999				
	Number of LEAs	State Average	State Median	State Range	n
Require parental notification for student violations of the policy	3,987	93	48	0 - 418	43
Recommend participation in a counseling or treatment program for student violations involving use	2,871	76	36	0 - 423	38
Involve parents and other community members in the creation, review, and adoption of policies	3,177	81	34	0 - 373	39
Provide different sanctions for violations involving alcohol	1,299	36	7	0 - 360	36
Require notification of law enforcement officials for violations of the policy	2,864	70	30	0 - 349	41

Source: Item 5, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 12. Number of Students Enrolled in Public and Private Schools During 1991-92 and 1992-93

	1991 - 92			1992 - 93		
	Number of Students Enrolled (n = 50)			Number of Students Enrolled (n = 50)		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
Total	36,434,640	4,063,335	40,497,975	36,968,549	4,074,283	41,042,832
State mean	728,692	81,267	809,960	739,371	81,486	820,857
State median	544,877	37,806	572,505	550,721	39,870	580,428
State range	2,653 - 5,107,145	791 - 544,817	3,444 - 5,651,962	2,696 - 5,195,777	767 - 554,014	3,463 - 5,749,791

Note: Data for private schools were not available for all school districts, therefore, totals are underestimated.
Source: Item 6a, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 13. Number of Public and Private School Students That Received **Direct Services** Funded Under DFSCA Part B During 1991-92 and 1992-93

	1991 - 92			1992 - 93		
	Number of Students That Received Direct Services (n = 37)			Number of Students That Received Direct Services (n = 41)		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
Total	22,934,587	1,772,963	24,707,550	28,141,781	2,180,874	30,322,655
State average	619,854	47,918	667,771	686,385	53,192	739,577
State range	1,726 - 2,486,940	223 - 207,380	1,949 - 2,594,200	1,909 - 3,319,912	233 - 211,434	2,142 - 3,399,763

Note: Data for private schools were not available for many school districts, therefore totals are underestimated.
Source: Item 6b, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 14. Number of Individuals That Received **Indirect Services** Funded Under DFSCA Part B During 1991-92 and 1992-93

	1991-92	1992-93
	Individuals That Received Indirect Services (n = 23 states)	Individuals That Received Indirect Services (n = 24 states)
Number	10,768,399	17,113,108
State average	468,191	713,046
State median	272,211	285,031
State range	1,747 - 4,000,000	1,581 - 6,256,970

Source: Item 6c, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 15. **Public School** Enrollment During 1991-92 and 1992-93, by Ethnicity

Student Enrollment	Ethnicity				
	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black, not of Hispanic Origin	Hispanic	White
1991 - 1992					
Number	402,177	1,292,014	5,960,993	5,199,319	24,709,491
State average	7,886	25,333	116,882	101,947	484,500
State median	1,902	7,349	36,942	11,016	418,017
State range	0 - 73,186	0 - 552,934	0 - 495,658	0 - 1,804,536	0 - 2,270,802
n	51	51	51	51	51
1992 - 1993					
Number	416,060	1,352,492	6,149,113	5,417,043	25,133,885
State average	8,001	26,009	118,252	104,174	483,344
State median	1,978	7,331	37,017	12,304	414,488
State range	0 - 77,466	0 - 573,345	0 - 506,386	0 - 1,877,310	0 - 2,255,765
n	52	52	52	52	52

Source: Item 7, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 16. **Public School** Students Who Received **Direct Services** Funded Under DFSCA Part B During 1991-92 and 1992-93, by Ethnicity

Students Who Received Direct Services	Ethnicity				
	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black, not of Hispanic Origin	Hispanic	White
1991 - 1992					
Number	275,358	547,699	4,642,241	2,415,189	15,719,707
State average	7,246	14,413	122,164	63,558	413,677
State median	1,768	7,605	53,668	10,856	371,095
State range	0 - 73,186	0 - 110,321	0 - 471,587	0 - 1,115,689	0 - 1,600,571
n	38	38	38	38	38
1992 - 1993					
Number	294,192	592,873	5,021,420	2,561,696	18,115,427
State average	7,175	14,460	122,474	62,480	441,840
State median	1,888	7,447	60,723	16,697	392,335
State range	0 - 77,466	0 - 110,680	0 - 481,640	0 - 1,150,190	0 - 1,610,321
n	41	41	41	41	41

Note: Many states did not collect these data in this format.
Source: Item 7, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 17. **Private School** Student Enrollment During 1991-92 and 1992-93, by Ethnicity

Student Enrollment	Ethnicity				
	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black, not of Hispanic Origin	Hispanic	White
1991 - 1992					
Number	4,852	26,837	118,838	196,837	894,140
State average	347	1,916	8,488	14,060	63,867
State median	105	541	980	715	27,546
State range	0 - 2,166	0 - 16,886	0 - 67,544	0 - 125,418	0 - 328,341
n	14	14	14	14	14
1992 - 1993					
Number	5,194	31,711	139,155	194,298	1,108,075
State average	346	2,114	9,277	12,953	73,872
State median	167	565	1,121	824	35,615
State range	0 - 2,328	0 - 16,897	0 - 68,526	0 - 117,367	0 - 328,550
n	15	15	15	15	15

CAUTION: Because few states collect information in this format, these data are incomplete.
Source: Item 8, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 18. **Private School** Students Who Received **Direct Services** Funded Under DFSCA Part B During 1991-92 and 1992-93, by Ethnicity

Students Who Received Direct Services	Ethnicity				
	American Indian/ Alaskan Native	Asian/Pacific Islander	Black, not of Hispanic Origin	Hispanic	White
1991 - 1992					
Number	4,638	20,296	84,928	139,529	684,303
State average	356	1,561	6,533	10,733	52,639
State median	124	591	1,268	1,825	33,568
State range	0 - 1,865	0 - 7,408	0 - 20,937	0 - 60,635	0 - 181,505
n	13	13	13	13	13
1992 - 1993					
Number	5,181	29,419	104,263	132,396	960,250
State average	345	1,961	6,951	8,826	64,017
State median	166	943	3,943	2,378	40,841
State range	0 - 1,854	0 - 8,130	0 - 19,710	0 - 44,702	0 - 191,005
n	15	15	15	15	15

CAUTION: Because few states collect information in this format, these data are incomplete.
Source: Item 8, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 19. **Public School** Students Who Received **Direct Services** Funded Under DFSCA Part B During 1991-92 and 1992-93, by Grade Level

Grade Level	1991-92			1992-93		
	Students Who Received Direct Services (n = 27 states)			Students Who Received Direct Services (n = 29 states)		
	Number	State Average	State Range	Number	State Average	State Range
K	1,092,790	40,474	0-163,702	1,244,783	42,923	0-163,243
1	1,160,846	42,994	159-169,054	1,315,324	45,356	216-169,095
2	1,109,802	41,104	158-163,641	1,276,856	44,030	169-168,051
3	1,110,913	41,145	126-160,926	1,281,749	44,198	168-165,772
4	1,105,073	40,929	152-156,522	1,261,438	43,497	133-163,505
5	1,088,872	40,329	140-150,584	1,272,769	43,889	162-159,205
6	1,071,823	39,697	144-143,714	1,254,554	43,260	156-154,496
7	1,051,121	38,930	135-139,677	1,244,414	42,910	152-149,384
8	1,001,170	37,080	119-132,141	1,182,022	40,759	139-141,518
9	1,050,337	38,901	132-144,964	1,222,279	42,148	141-149,857
10	920,711	34,100	187-123,602	1,093,133	37,694	147-124,321
11	821,537	30,427	156-98,005	953,786	32,889	188-105,143
12	756,208	28,008	118-81,825	888,992	30,655	138-95,154
Special Ed./Ungraded or PreKindergarten	246,164	9,117	84,274	225,821	7,786	0-36,379
Total	13,587,367			15,717,820		

Note: Not all states collected data in this format.
Source: Item 9, Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 20. **Private School** Students Who Received **Direct Services** Funded Under DFSCA Part B During 1991-92 and 1992-93, by Grade Level

Grade Level	1991-92			1992-93		
	Students Who Received Direct Services (n = 12 states)			Students Who Received Direct Services (n = 14 states)		
	Number	State Average	State Range	Number	State Average	State Range
K	59,847	4,987	361-13,869	76,187	5,442	62-15,650
1	55,851	4,654	238-12,278	74,377	5,313	42-18,363
2	53,101	4,425	213-11,360	72,043	5,146	36-17,711
3	50,836	4,236	190-10,914	69,291	4,949	45-17,097
4	49,685	4,140	184-10,398	67,828	4,845	28-16,612
5	49,114	4,093	177-10,986	66,845	4,775	26-16,744
6	47,325	3,944	205-10,109	65,660	4,690	33-16,900
7	46,059	3,838	166-10,491	63,067	4,505	0-15,696
8	45,010	3,751	148-9,843	59,820	4,273	0-14,610
9	40,158	3,347	118-9,900	53,460	3,819	0-13,625
10	37,064	3,089	108-9,335	49,082	3,506	0-11,887
11	35,260	2,938	91-8,949	45,857	3,276	0-11,056
12	34,438	2,870	88-8,742	44,850	3,204	0-10,318
Special Ed./Ungraded or PreKindergarten	20,652	1,721	0-10,807	13,786	1,060	0-8,120
Total	624,400			822,153		

CAUTION: Because few states collect information in this format, these data are incomplete.
Source: Item 10, Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 21. Number of LEAs and Consortia/IEAs That Were Funded Under DFSCA Part B During 1991-92 and 1992-93

Method of Funding	1991-92				1992-93			
	Number of LEAs and Consortia/IEAs Funded Under DFSCA Part B (n = 53)				Number of LEAs and Consortia/IEAs Funded Under DFSCA Part B (n = 54)			
	Number	Percentage	State Average	State Range	Number	Percentage	State Average	State Range
LEAs funded singly	8,884	62%	168	1 - 784	9,011	63%	167	1 - 771
LEAs participating through IEAs/consortia	4,920	35%	93	0 - 750	4,846	34%	90	0 - 731
LEAs not participating	496	3%	9	0 - 160	366	3%	7	0 - 86
Total LEAs	14,300	100%	270	1 - 1,067	14,223	100%	263	1 - 1,064
Total Consortia/IEAs	621		12	0 - 100	611		11	0 - 100

Source: Item 11, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 22. Number and Percentage of LEAs That Elected Not to Participate in the DFSCA Part B Program During 1991-92 and 1992-93, by Reason Given

Reason for Not Participating	1991-92				
	LEAs That Elected Not to Participate in the DFSCA Part B Program (n = 33 states)[1]				
	Number	Percentage	State Average	State Median	State Range
Amount of LEA allocation too low relative to effort required to complete application	364	73%	12	4	0 - 158
LEAs missed SEA deadline for submitting application	12	2%	<1	0	0 - 5
LEAs not aware of availability of DFSCA Part B funds	1	<1%	<1	0	0 - 1
LEAs historically do not accept any federal funds	8	2%	<1	0	0 - 2
LEAs ineligible to apply for DFSCA Part B funds	1	<1%	<1	0	0 - 1
LEAs believe current prevention programming is sufficient	9	2%	<1	0	0 - 5
Other[2]	74	15%	2	0	0 - 26
Reason not given	27	5%	<1	0	0 - 17
Total	496	100%			

[1]Data based on the 33 states that reported non-participating LEAs during 1991-92.
[2]Other reasons included LEA belief that allocation was too low for program implementation and LEA administrator turnover or indifference.
Source: Item 12, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 22 (continued)
Number and Percentage of LEAs That Elected Not to Participate in the DFSCA Part B Program
During 1991-92 and 1992-93, by Reason Given

Reason for Not Participating	1992-93				
	LEAs That Elected Not to Paricipate in the DFSCA Part B Program (n = 29 states)[1]				
	Number	Percentage	State Average	State Median	State Range
Amount of LEA allocation too low relative to effort required to complete application	283	77%	10	4	0 - 85
LEAs missed SEA deadline for submitting application	6	2%	<1	0	0 - 2
LEAs not aware of availability of DFSCA Part B funds	0	0%	0	0	0
LEAs historically do not accept any federal funds	12	3%	<1	0	0 - 6
LEAs ineligible to apply for DFSCA Part B funds	1	<1%	<1	0	0 - 1
LEAs believe current prevention programming is sufficient	9	2%	<1	0	0 - 4
Other[2]	40	11%	1	0	0 - 13
Reason not given	15	4%	<1	0	Not applicable
Total	366	100%			

[1]Data based on the 29 states that reported non-participating LEAs during 1992-93.
[2]Other reasons included LEA belief that allocation was too low for program implementation and LEA administrator turnover or indifference.
Source: Item 12, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 23. Estimated Number of LEAs That Provided Specific DFSCA-Funded Services Through **Public Schools** During 1991-92 and 1992-93

Type of Service	1991-92					1992-93				
	LEAs That Provided Services					LEAs That Provided Services				
	Number	State Average	State Median	State Range	n	Number	State Average	State Median	State Range	n
Teacher/staff training	7,645	166	101	1 - 1,052	46	9,176	173	101	0 - 1,049	53
Student instruction	7,828	170	107	1 - 1,052	46	9,301	172	106	1 - 1,049	54
Curriculum development or acquisition	6,896	157	92	1 - 1,052	44	8,519	163	90	1 - 1,049	52
Student assistance programs (counseling, mentoring, identification and referral, etc.)	6,542	145	65	1 - 1,052	45	8,068	152	63	1 - 1,049	53
Alternative education programs	1,473	38	18	0 - 232	39	2,107	42	24	0 - 357	50
Parent education/involvement	4,974	121	59	1 - 1,052	41	6,420	128	68	1 - 1,049	50
After-school or before-school programs	2,225	57	18	0 - 1,052	39	3,088	64	25	0 - 1,049	48
Community service projects	2,513	63	32	0 - 332	40	3,523	73	49	0 - 347	48
Services for out-of-school youth	379	11	3	0 - 116	35	682	16	6	0 - 240	44
Special one-time events	5,279	139	53	0 - 1,052	38	7,142	149	59	0 - 1,049	48

Note: Some states reported LEAs (n = 37) and some reported grantees (n= 16) in response to this item.
Source: Item 13, 1991-93 Drug Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 24. Number of States That Reported Specific Directions of Change in the Number of LEAs Offering After-School Programs Since the 1990 DFSCA Amendments Authorized Such Programs

Direction of Change	States That Reported Specific Direction of Change in the Number of LEAs Offering After-School Programs Since the 1990 DFSCA Amendments	
	Number	Percentage
Increase	38	72%
Decrease	0	0%
No Change	7	13%
Unable to Determine	8	15%
Total	53	100%

Note: Some states reported for LEAs (n = 37) and others reported for grantees (n = 16) in response to this item.
Source: Item 14, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

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Table 25. Estimated Number of LEAs That Provided Specific DFSCA-Funded Services Through **Private Schools** During 1991-92 and 1992-93

Type of Service	1991-92					1992-93				
	LEAs That Provided Service					LEAs That Provided Service				
	Number	State Average	State Median	State Range	n	Number	State Average	State Median	State Range	n
Teacher/staff training	970	29	15	1 - 182	33	1,158	31	17	1 - 184	37
Student instruction	960	30	17	0 - 206	32	1,234	33	19	0 - 199	37
Curriculum development or acquisition	826	28	15	0 - 169	30	1,274	36	18	0 - 207	35
Student assistance programs (counseling, mentoring, identification and referral, etc.)	575	19	9	0 - 135	31	840	24	12	0 - 144	35
Alternative education programs	67	2	1	0 - 14	27	151	5	2	0 - 29	33
Parent education/involvement	560	19	10	0 - 86	29	766	22	13	0 - 93	35
After-school or before-school programs	116	4	0	0 - 40	27	261	8	1	0 - 71	33
Community service projects	329	11	4	0 - 89	29	455	13	5	0 - 91	34
Services for out-of-school youth	86	3	1	0 - 52	27	115	4	1	0 - 57	32
Special one-time events	482	19	7	0 - 105	26	868	27	10	0 - 127	32

Note: Some states reported for LEAs (n= 37) and some state reported for grantees (n= 16).
Source: Item 15, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 26. Number of LEAs That Served Specific Target Populations Through DFSCA Part B Programs During 1991-92 and 1992-93

Target Population	1991-92					1992-93				
	LEAs That Served Population					LEAs That Served Population				
	Number	State Average	State Median	State Range	n	Number	State Average	State Median	State Range	n
Students in general	10,280	219	127	1 - 1,052	47	11,671	220	128	1 - 1,049	53
Juveniles in detention facilities	331	10	1	0 - 125	33	829	22	1	0 - 295	38
Other out-of-school youth	572	16	9	0 - 133	36	902	21	13	0 - 177	44
Parents	5,755	140	62	1 - 1,052	41	7,220	144	57	1 - 1,049	50
Teachers and other school staff	7,046	168	102	1 - 1,052	42	8,315	166	85	1 - 1,049	50
Community groups/organizations	3,739	98	60	0 - 544	38	5,069	110	56	0 - 619	46
Law enforcement agencies	2,827	79	50	0 - 456	36	3,649	85	49	0 - 560	43

Source: Item 16, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 27. Number of States That Conducted Specific Evaluation Activities at the State Level, And Use of the Results

Evaluation Activity	States That Conducted Evaluation Activity (n = 54)		Use of Results By States That Conducted Evaluation Activity[1]							
			Direct Funding Priorities		Identify Model Programs		Identify LEA Needs		Other	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
PROCESS ASSESSMENT: a. Description	48	89%	29	60%	32	67%	46	96%	13	27%
b. Assessment of the quality of program implementation	44	82%	25	57%	33	75%	41	93%	11	25%
OUTCOME/IMPACT ASSESSMENT: c. Longitudinal data collection of outcome measures	17	32%	10	59%	7	41%	14	82%	6	35%
d. Cross sectional data collection of outcome measures	37	69%	26	70%	14	38%	33	89%	15	41%
e. Comparison of pre and post assessments on the group receiving services	10	19%	8	80%	7	70%	5	50%	2	20%
f. Comparison of outcome measures for local program participants with national or state averages	23	43%	18	78%	12	52%	18	78%	8	35%
g. Comparison of outcome measures for a treatment group and a control group	5	9%	5	10%	4	8%	5	10%	1	2%

[1]Percentage calculated on basis of the number of sates that conducted each activity.
Source: Item 17, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs.

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Table 28. Number and Percentage of States That Collected Specific Types of Student Data at the State Level

Type of Data	Number (n = 54)	Percentage
Numbers of students referred by LEAs for AOD treatment	17	32%
Numbers of students receiving AOD related disciplinary action from LEAs	18	33%
Numbers of juvenile arrests	25	46%
Dropouts	47	87%
Truancy/school absenteeism	32	59%
Youth suicides and attempted suicides	19	35%

Source: Item 18, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 29. Percentage of States That Reported Specific Proportions of LEAs Were Using Various Evaluation Methods During July 1991 to June 1993

Method of Evaluation	Percentage of States That Reported Specific Proportion of LEAs Were Using Evaluation Method				
	None of the LEAs	1 - 49% of LEAs	50 - 99% of LEAs	All LEAs	n
PROCESS ASSESSMENT: a. Description - includes documentation of program activities, records of numbers of staff trained, numbers of individuals served, etc.	0%	11%	28%	61%	54
b. Assessment of the quality of program implementation- includes impressions of students or staff regarding the quality of programs or services; e.g., evaluation of a training program, questionnaires collected from participants at the close of a special event regarding their reaction to the event.	0%	28%	37%	35%	54
OUTCOME/IMPACT ASSESSMENTS: c. Longitudinal data collection of outcome measures (includes repeated measures on the same groups of students; e.g., administering student use surveys to the same group of students as they progress through various grades).	25%	57%	10%	8%	48
d. Cross sectional data collection of outcome measures (includes administrations of measures perhaps repeated but not on the same students; e.g., student use surveys administered to 10th graders every year with comparisons made between 1991s 10th graders and 1992s 10th graders).	10%	44%	22%	22%	49
e. Comparison of pre and post assessments on the group receiving services.	15%	63%	13%	9%	46
f. Comparison of outcome measures for students in a local program with national or state averages.	6%	55%	15%	23%	47
g. Comparison of outcome measures for a treatment group (students receiving the program being evaluated) and a control group (students who do not receive the program being evaluated).	58%	39%	0%	2%	46

Source: Item 19, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

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Table 30. Percentage of States That Reported Specific Proportions of LEAs Collected Various Data on Youth

Youth Data Collected	Percentage of States That Reported Specific Proportion of LEAs Collected Data				n
	None of the LEAs	1-49% of LEAs	50-99% of LEAs	All LEAs	
Local surveys of youth use of alcohol and other drugs	0%	30%	42%	28%	53
Numbers of school disciplinary actions regarding AOD	2%	15%	31%	52%	52
Number of youth referred by schools for AOD treatment	6%	26%	35%	33%	49
Numbers of juvenile arrests and convictions for violent- or drug- or alcohol-related crime	12%	40%	21%	26%	42
Extent of illegal gang activity	28%	51%	13%	8%	39
Dropouts	2%	2%	9%	87%	53
Rates of expulsions or suspensions from school	2%	8%	10%	80%	51
Truancy/school absenteeism	4%	0%	13%	83%	52
Youth suicides and attempted suicides	16%	35%	23%	26%	43
Numbers of youth participating in AOD prevention activities	2%	8%	36%	54%	50

Note: Some states reported percentage of LEAs (n = 34) and others reported percentage of grantees (n = 17).
Source: Item 20, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 31. Number and Percentage of States That Reported Specific Uses of Evaluation Data by LEAs That Conducted Evaluation Activities

Use of Evaluation Data by LEAs	States That Reported Specific LEA Use of Evaluation Data (n = 54)	
	Number	Percentage
To justify continued funding	37	69%
To identify needs	51	94%
To direct changes in program content and delivery	52	96%
Other[1]	14	26%
Don't know how grantees make use of evaluation results	3	6%

[1]Other uses of evaluation data by LEAs included: to assist in community-wide prevention planning, to increase parental involvement and public awareness, and to demonstrate need for supplemental funding.

Source: Item 21, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

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Table 32. Amount of DFSCA Part B SEA 10 Percent Set-Aside Funds Which Were Designated for Particular Activities During 1991-92 and 1992-93

Activity	1991 - 92 (n = 52)		1992 - 93 (n = 52)	
	Total Funds	Percentage	Total Funds	Percentage
State-level administration (not including needs assessment and evaluation)	$8,914,818	45%	$8,952,889	45%
Supplemental grant awards to LEAs	$2,449,802	12%	$2,379,265	12%
Development/purchase of instructional materials	$758,740	4%	$575,763	3%
Training and technical assistance	$5,672,502	29%	$5,596,337	28%
Public awareness activities	$365,480	2%	$352,564	2%
Coordination	$295,509	1%	$347,398	2%
Needs assessment and evaluation	$594,150	3%	$735,464	4%
Other	$803,190	4%	$841,880	4%
Total SEA 10 Percent Set-Aside	$19,854,191	100%	$19,781,560	100%

Source: Item 22, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 33. Amount of SEA Set-Aside Funds Carried Over Into 1991-92 and 1992-93

1991-92						1992-93					
States That Reported Carry-Over Funds (n = 54)		Amount of Carry-Over Funds (n = 27)[1]				States That Reported Carry-Over Funds (n = 54)		Amount of Carry-Over Funds (n = 27)			
Number	Percentage	Amount	State Mean	State Median	State Range	Number	Percentage	Amount	State Mean	State Median	State Range
28	52%	$3,120,280	$115,566	$50,000	$0-515,244	28	52%	$2,511,619	$93,023	$37,836	$0-393,166

[1]One state that reported carrying over funds did not report the amount of these funds.
Source: Item 23, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 34: Percentage of State Education Agencies (SEAs) That Reported Specific Individuals, Groups, or Agencies Actively Participated in Activities Relative to the SEA's DFSCA Program

Critical Activity	Percentage of SEAs That Reported Participation by Specific Individual, Group, or Agency (n = 54)					
	Governor	Chief State School Officer	State Advisory Group for DFSCA	State Alcohol/ Drug Agency	Other Major Participant	None of These
Approved state's DFSCA application to U.S. Department of Education	89%	98%	26%	46%	9%	0%
Recommended SEA program policy and strategy	83%	74%	57%	37%	26%	4%
Reviewed applications for SEA funds	19%	52%	22%	22%	20%	17%
Arranged the coordination of the SEA program with other agencies/groups	37%	54%	54%	65%	48%	2%
Participated in special media campaigns, issued supportive public statements, news releases, etc.	67%	63%	44%	69%	43%	7%
Recruited key leaders (government, business, professional, civic, celebrities, etc.)	39%	39%	35%	52%	30%	17%
Solicited supplemental government funding (state, local)	32%	41%	19%	46%	33%	28%
Solicited supplemental private sector or nonprofit funding	11%	19%	11%	20%	20%	46%
Attended one or more DFSCA planning/management meetings	28%	54%	59%	80%	50%	0%

Source: Item 24, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

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Table 35 Percentage of State Education Agencies (SEAs) That Reported Significant DFSCA-Related Interaction with Other State Officials or Agencies, by Purpose of Interaction

State Official or Agency	Percentage of SEAs That Reported Specific Purpose of Interaction (n = 54)						
	Expand Resources for Education/ Prevention	Improve Staff Competency	Improve Info. on Incidence & Associated Factors	Evaluate Program Impact	Improve Public Awareness	No DFSCA Related Interaction	Not Applicable or Don't Know
Drug/Alcohol Abuse Agency	60%	65%	74%	56%	78%	0%	2%
Governor or governor's office	74%	28%	39%	35%	76%	2%	0%
Key legislators or legislative committee	44%	15%	26%	20%	43%	15%	17%
Health and/or Mental Health Agency	83%	61%	70%	46%	70%	4%	2%
Judicial Agency	46%	20%	33%	22%	44%	19%	19%
Law enforcement agency	91%	48%	65%	37%	72%	0%	2%
Higher Education Authority	50%	44%	28%	39%	32%	19%	6%
Department of Community Development	11%	4%	7%	6%	13%	33%	37%
Department of Social Services	44%	30%	35%	17%	37%	15%	17%
Alcohol Beverage Control Agency	28%	15%	13%	7%	35%	32%	24%
Department of Motor Vehicles	50%	22%	46%	19%	46%	20%	11%
Other State Agencies or Officials	24%	17%	17%	15%	22%	0%	6%

Source: Item 25, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

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Table 36. Number and Percentage of State Education Agencies (SEAs) That Required LEAs/Grantees to Submit Progress Reports During July 1991 to June 1993, and Frequency of Submission

SEAs That Required Progress Reports (n = 54)		Frequency of Report Submission Among States That Required Report (n = 51)[1]					
		Quarterly		Annually		Biennially	
Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
52	96%	2	4%	47	92%	2	4%

[1]One state that required a progress report did not report frequency of submission.
Source: Item 26, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

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Table 37. Estimated Percentage of LEAs That Submitted Specific Information in Progress Reports

Information in Progress Reports	Average Estimated Percentage	State Median	n
Records of expenditures	94%	100%	51
Types of services provided	98%	100%	52
Characteristics of individuals served directly	82%	100%	48
Numbers of individuals served directly	85%	100%	47
Evaluation results	79%	100%	49
Other	27%	0%	32

Note: Some states reported percentage of LEAs (n = 29) and while others reported percentage of grantees (n = 22).
Source: Item 27, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

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Table 38. Percentage of State Education Agencies (SEAs) That Provided Specific Types of Technical Assistance During July 1991 to June 1993 and Direction of Change in Need for Technical Assistance Since Initial Implementation of DFSCA

Type of Technical Assistance	Percentage of SEAs That Provided Assistance (n = 54)	Percentage of SEAs That Reported Specific Direction of Change in the Need for Assistance Since 1987 (n = 54)		
		Increased	Decreased	No Change
Training in prevention program content or implementation, including school team training	98%	87%	13%	0%
Assistance in coordinating community members and groups, including community/school team training	87%	83%	15%	2%
Dissemination of information on effective program strategies and approaches	100%	89%	6%	6%
Assistance in developing curricula materials	85%	67%	32%	2%
Assistance with evaluation methods	91%	91%	2%	7%
Assistance in defining target groups	72%	74%	13%	13%
Assistance with needs assessment	87%	80%	7%	13%
Identification of treatment resources for youth	63%	67%	20%	13%

Source: Item 28, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

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Table 39. Percentage of States That Reported Specific Directions of State-Level Changes in Drug Use Prevention Activities As a Result of the DFSCA Program, and Bases for States' Judgements

State-Level Change	Percentage of States (n= 54)					
	Direction of Change				Basis for Judgement	
	More or Increase	Less or Decrease	Unchanged	Unknown	Formal Evaluation Studies	General Experience or Observation
Number of state-level staff positions allocated for drug prevention	81%	2%	17%	0%	11%	94%
State requirements for classroom instruction in drug prevention	56%	0%	44%	0%	22%	91%
State requirements for teacher certification in drug prevention	8%	0%	91%	2%	8%	83%
State efforts for curriculum development/dissemination	89%	2%	7%	2%	20%	85%
Amount of state funds available for drug prevention	48%	9%	37%	6%	19%	79%
Student knowledge of AODs	92%	0%	0%	8%	65%	52%
Incidence/prevalence of AOD use	19%	55%	12%	14%	84%	31%
Incidence/prevalence of AOD-related problems	27%	37%	8%	28%	54%	54%
Quality of state-level evaluation activities	87%	2%	9%	2%	55%	76%

Source: Item 29, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

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Table 40. Percentage of States That Reported Specific Directions of Changes in Drug Use Prevention Activities at the Local Education Agency Level as a Result of the DFSCA Program, and Bases for States' Judgements

LEA-Level Change	Percentage of States (n= 54)					
	Direction of Change				Basis for Judgement	
	More or Increase	Less or Decrease	Unchanged	Unknown	Formal Evaluation Studies	General Experience or Observation
Collaboration between LEAs and law enforcement agencies	96%	0%	4%	0%	41%	78%
Collaboration between LEAs and relevant community organizations	98%	0%	2%	0%	33%	83%
Number of LEAs serving high-risk youth	85%	13%	2%	0%	38%	77%
Number of LEAs providing prevention services to private school students	89%	0%	11%	0%	32%	82%
Number of LEAs providing drug use counseling to students and staff	89%	0%	9%	2%	38%	77%
Involvement of parents/parent organizations in local prevention programs	96%	0%	2%	2%	33%	83%
Number of LEAs conducting outcome or impact evaluation	70%	0%	17%	13%	33%	76%
Quality of LEA evaluation studies	80%	2%	7%	11%	28%	80%

Source: Item 29, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

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Table 41. Number and Percentage of States That Used Specific Methods to Inform LEAs and IEAs/Consortia of Changes in DFSCA Legislation

Method Used to Inform LEAs and IEAs/Consortia of Changes in DFSCA Legislation	States That Used Method (n = 54)	
	Total	Percentage
Changes are included in the application materials	54	100%
Letters highlighting changes are sent to all LEAs and IEAs/consortia	48	89%
Information is provided at state or regional meetings	51	94%
Other[1]	13	24%

[1]Other methods include: newsletters, conference calls, site visits, and regional networks.
Source: Item 30, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

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Table 42. Estimated Percentage of LEAs Facing Specific Violence Problems

Violence Problem	Estimated Percentage of LEAs Facing Problem			
	Average Percent	State Median	Range of Percentages	n
Students have been seriously injured as a results of a violent act on school grounds	33%	13%	1-100%	37
Students have been seriously injured as a result of a violent act off school grounds	36%	20%	1-100%	34
School staff have been attacked or injured by students	22%	3%	0-100%	33
Students participate in illegal gang activity	31%	19%	0-100%	34
Other[1]	24%	0%	0-100%	18

[1]Other violence problems include youth suicide, student possession of weapons, robbery, and vandalism.
Source: Item 31, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs
Note: Some states reported they did not feel comfortable estimating these numbers.

Table 43. Number and Percentage of States That Have Conducted Specific **State-Level Activities** to Prevent or Reduce Violence or Illegal Gang Activity

Violence Prevention and/or Gang Resistance Activity	States That Have Conducted Activity (n = 54)	
	Number	Percentage
Statewide assessment of need for violence prevention activities	36	67%
State-level coordination of violence prevention activities	43	80%
Program planning for violence prevention activities	44	82%
Targeting of specific populations or behaviors for violence prevention	33	61%
Training of state-level staff	39	72%
Training and/or technical assistance for LEA staff	44	82%
Development of program materials	29	54%
Allocation of state funds for violence prevention	26	48%
Public awareness activities	37	69%
Evaluation of violence prevention activities	12	22%

Source: Item 32, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 44. Number and Percentage of States That Reported **LEAs** Have Begun Specific Activities to Prevent or Reduce Violence or Illegal Gang Activity

Violence Prevention and/or Gang Resistance Activity	States That Reported LEAs Have Begun Activity (n = 54)	
	Number	Percentage
Local assessment of need for violence prevention activities	45	83%
Local-level coordination of violence prevention activities	45	83%
Program planning for violence prevention activities	47	87%
Targeting of specific populations or behaviors for violence prevention	43	80%
Training of district-level staff	49	91%
Training and/or technical assistance for school staff	47	87%
Development of program materials	38	70%
Allocation of local funds for violence prevention	32	59%
Public awareness activities	40	74%
Evaluation of violence prevention activities	19	35%

Source: Item 33, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

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State Education Agencies

State-by-State Tabulations

Table 1. Number of LEAs by Student Enrollment Range During 1991-92 and 1992-93, by State

State	1991 - 92			1992 - 93		
	0 - 999	1,000 - 4,999	5,000 +	0 - 999	1,000 - 4,999	5,000 +
Alabama	2	88	40	2	88	40
Alaska	43	8	5	42	9	5
Arizona	119	69	30	122	70	30
Arkansas	218	91	12	218	90	11
California	502	328	237	486	336	242
Colorado	107	50	19	107	50	19
Connecticut	61	89	25	61	88	26
Delaware	3	9	7	3	9	7
Florida	6	23	43	6	19	47
Georgia	15	121	48	17	116	50
Hawaii	0	0	7	0	0	7
Idaho	62	40	11	60	42	11
Illinois	576	311	45	523	344	53
Indiana	44	209	44	43	208	46
Iowa	299	108	18	292	107	19
Kansas	212	80	12	212	80	12
Kentucky	41	112	26	41	113	25
Louisiana	10	25	39	9	28	37
Maine	149	76	3	149	76	3
Maryland	0	5	19	0	3	21
Massachusetts	143	180	34	141	182	34
Michigan	•	•	•	•	•	•
Minnesota	236	155	41	230	152	41
Mississippi	19	114	24	17	115	24
Missouri	379	137	33	376	137	33
Montana	502	29	4	479	30	4
Nebraska	740	31	6	691	32	6
Nevada	4	8	5	4	8	5
New Hampshire	107	49	4	110	48	4
New Jersey	287	240	66	279	144	68
New Mexico	48	26	14	48	26	14

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State	1991 - 92			1992 - 93		
	0 - 999	1,000 - 4,999	5,000 +	0 - 999	1,000 - 4,999	5,000 +
New York	220	427	70	215	428	73
North Carolina	2	69	62	2	65	62
North Dakota	247	11	4	242	11	4
Ohio	118	425	68	115	428	68
Oklahoma	459	93	19	436	99	20
Oregon	187	68	23	186	69	23
Pennsylvania	62	396	58	67	397	57
Rhode Island	6	26	5	6	26	5
South Carolina	6	48	37	6	48	37
South Dakota	163	23	2	162	24	2
Tennessee	22	78	46	22	78	46
Texas	595	327	133	586	331	136
Utah	6	16	18	6	16	18
Vermont	15	45	0	15	45	0
Virginia	12	76	47	11	76	48
Washington	235	32	38	237	31	37
West Virginia	0	31	24	0	30	25
Wisconsin	233	178	24	232	178	24
Wyoming	24	21	4	24	21	4
Washington D.C.	0	0	1	0	0	1
American Samoa	0	0	1	0	0	1
Guam	•	•	•	•	•	•
Northern Mariana Islands	•	•	•	•	•	•
Puerto Rico	0	0	1	0	0	1
Republic of Palau	0	1	0	0	1	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	2	0	0	2

• A biennial performance report for the state education agency was not submitted.
•• Item non-response.
Source: Item 4, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

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Table 2. Number of Students Enrolled in Public and Private School During 1991-92 and 1992-93, by State

State	1991 - 92			1992 - 93		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
Alabama	**	**	**	**	**	**
Alaska	**	**	**	**	**	**
Arizona	711,899	36,441	748,340	732,306	37,033	769,339
Arkansas	440,682	18,221	458,903	443,023	9,948	452,971
California	5,107,145	544,817	5,651,962	5,195,777	554,014	5,749,791
Colorado	593,030	38,142	631,172	612,635	40,674	653,309
Connecticut	477,116	68,160	545,276	484,646	66,969	551,615
Delaware	102,196	22,812	125,008	104,321	23,238	127,559
Florida	1,978,905	103,383	2,082,288	1,991,581	119,467	2,111,048
Georgia	1,129,365	80,762	1,210,127	1,148,256	66,458	1,214,714
Hawaii	174,249	32,922	207,171	176,923	32,638	209,561
Idaho	232,961	7,575	240,536	238,072	7,836	245,908
Illinois	1,848,166	315,247	2,163,413	1,873,567	315,595	2,189,162
Indiana	954,245	100,311	1,054,556	958,424	100,908	1,059,332
Iowa	491,059	45,865	536,924	495,342	45,229	540,571
Kansas	430,023	28,447	458,470	439,929	29,304	469,233
Kentucky	634,549	63,165	697,714	640,892	62,120	703,012
Louisiana	773,869	120,508	894,377	771,149	121,945	893,094
Maine	211,589	12,544	224,133	211,853	13,175	225,028
Maryland	736,238	139,047	875,285	751,850	148,748	900,598
Massachusetts	639,766	89,546	729,312	647,774	86,964	734,738
Michigan	*	*	*	*	*	*
Minnesota	764,341	81,869	846,210	766,647	80,653	847,300
Mississippi	501,577	33,154	534,731	504,229	33,656	537,885
Missouri	816,558	405,337	921,895	827,404	102,978	930,382
Montana	155,779	9,652	165,431	159,991	9,954	169,945
Nebraska	278,457	37,469	315,926	281,367	38,242	319,609
Nevada	211,810	9,817	221,627	222,846	9,840	232,686
New Hampshire	178,472	18,102	196,574	178,372	17,951	196,323
New Jersey	1,109,796	199,126	1,308,922	1,129,560	201,100	1,330,660
New Mexico	308,427	18,063	326,490	316,315	18,479	334,794

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State	1991 - 92			1992 - 93		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
New York	2,593,015	469,058	3,062,073	2,637,745	469,357	3,107,102
North Carolina	1,082,587	53,083	1,135,670	1,106,845	54,372	1,161,217
North Dakota	117,719	8,990	126,709	118,094	9,276	127,370
Ohio	1,784,381	226,265	2,010,646	1,802,486	226,970	2,029,456
Oklahoma	588,177	11,557	599,734	597,213	12,029	609,242
Oregon	484,652	28,080	512,732	498,614	39,065	537,679
Pennsylvania	1,627,859	291,544	1,919,406	1,643,743	281,400	1,925,143
Rhode Island	143,043	24,173	167,215	144,932	25,757	170,679
South Carolina	642,355	43,389	685,744	646,985	41,528	688,513
South Dakota	132,394	15,839	148,233	135,228	17,436	152,664
Tennessee	893,272	74,008	967,280	906,975	68,995	975,970
Texas	••	••	••	••	••	••
Utah	454,208	8,269	462,487	461,259	8,576	469,835
Vermont	100,061	5,966	106,027	101,498	6,269	107,767
Virginia	1,015,416	60,787	1,076,203	1,029,154	60,990	1,090,144
Washington	869,327	65,038	934,365	896,475	66,738	962,913
West Virginia	320,249	14,463	334,712	317,719	14,960	332,679
Wisconsin	814,671	145,327	959,998	829,415	146,807	976,222
Wyoming	99,734	2,040	101,774	100,313	1,710	102,023
Washington D.C.	••	••	••	••	••	••
American Samoa	11,850	1,782	13,632	12,392	2,343	14,735
Guam	•	•	•	•	•	•
Northern Mariana Islands	•	•	•	•	•	•
Puerto Rico	642,392	125,418	767,810	650,830	117,367	768,197
Republic of Palau	2,653	791	3,444	2,696	767	3,463
Virgin Islands	22,346	6,964	29,310	22,887	6,765	29,652

Note: Data for private schools were not available for many school districts, therefore totals are under estimated.
• A biennial performance report for the state education agency was not submitted.
•• Item non-response.
Source: Item 6A, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

Table 3. Number of Public and Private School Students Receiving Direct Services Funded Under DFSCA Part B (SEA/LEA) During 1991-92 and 1992-93, by State

State	1991 - 92			1992 - 93		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
Alabama	721,557	27,000	748,557	722,933	27,000	749,933
Alaska	••	••	••	85,259	272	85,531
Arizona	626,471	••	626,471	651,751	••	651,751
Arkansas	440,682	11,343	452,025	443,023	9,503	452,526
California	5,104,144	••	5,104,144	5,192,645	••	5,192,645
Colorado	355,818	20,982	376,800	367,581	22,281	389,862
Connecticut	290,674	••	290,674	359,734	••	359,734
Delaware	102,196	18,318	120,514	104,321	18,589	122,910
Florida	1,912,631	55,468	1,968,099	1,958,018	86,050	2,044,068
Georgia	1,129,365	14,814	1,144,179	1,148,256	24,242	1,172,498
Hawaii	174,249	••	174,249	176,923	••	176,923
Idaho	232,961	••	232,961	238,072	••	238,072
Illinois	1,485,597	207,380	1,692,977	1,467,119	211,434	1,678,553
Indiana	954,245	100,311	1,054,556	958,424	100,908	1,059,332
Iowa	488,511	45,759	534,270	494,057	45,229	539,286
Kansas	424,844	28,203	453,047	434,750	28,203	462,953
Kentucky	634,549	51,181	685,730	640,892	46,785	687,677
Louisiana	773,869	120,508	894,377	771,149	121,945	893,094
Maine	••	••	••	••	••	••
Maryland	736,238	••	736,238	751,850	••	751,850
Massachusetts	531,039	63,915	594,954	542,330	61,924	604,254
Michigan	•	•	•	•	•	•
Minnesota	564,670	42,686	607,356	568,776	43,481	612,257
Mississippi	501,577	11,523	513,100	504,229	12,898	517,127
Missouri	816,558	105,337	921,895	827,404	102,978	930,382
Montana	149,005	••	149,005	155,191	••	155,191
Nebraska	275,647	36,090	311,737	280,271	36,665	316,936
Nevada	211,810	2,454	214,264	222,846	2,460	225,306
New Hampshire	106,269	9,051	115,320	123,594	8,975	132,569
New Jersey	905,103	142,980	1,048,083	915,991	146,142	1,062,133
New Mexico	280,808	10,979	291,787	302,425	14,072	316,497

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State	1991 - 92			1992 - 93		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
New York	2,486,940	107,260	2,594,200	2,528,668	153,328	2,681,996
North Carolina	1,082,587	**	1,082,587	1,106,845	**	1,106,845
North Dakota	115,741	8,623	124,364	116,613	8,791	125,404
Ohio	**	**	**	1,138,556	196,269	1,634,825
Oklahoma	588,177	11,557	599,734	597,213	12,029	609,242
Oregon	323,570	8,321	331,891	332,846	9,165	342,011
Pennsylvania	1,255,876	204,075	1,459,951	1,210,304	200,559	1,410,863
Rhode Island	139,452	21,592	161,044	142,410	19,692	162,102
South Carolina	642,355	4,338	646,693	646,985	4,150	651,135
South Dakota	131,769	7,634	139,403	134,841	7,357	142,198
Tennessee	893,272	74,008	967,280	906,975	68,995	975,970
Texas	3,260,727	**	3,260,727	3,319,912	79,851	3,399,763
Utah	454,218	**	454,218	461,259	**	461,259
Vermont	**	**	**	**	**	**
Virginia	872,995	20,607	893,602	892,723	28,691	921,414
Washington	865,653	62,030	927,683	891,400	61,092	952,492
West Virginia	**	**	**	**	**	**
Wisconsin	724,685	63,567	788,252	760,328	109,075	869,403
Wyoming	80,000	420	80,420	90,000	480	90,480
Washington D.C.	41,217	**	41,217	60,317	718	61,035
American Samoa	11,850	**	11,850	12,392	**	12,392
Guam	*	*	*	*	*	*
Northern Mariana Islands	*	*	*	*	*	*
Puerto Rico	172,685	48,497	221,182	163,246	44,702	207,948
Republic of Palau	1,726	223	1,949	1,909	233	2,142
Virgin Islands	22,346	3,929	26,275	22,887	3,661	26,548

Note: Data for private schools were not available for many school districts, therefore totals are under estimated.
* A biennial performance report for the state education agency was not submitted.
** Item non-response.
Source: Item 6B, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs

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Table 4. Amount of DFSCA Part B SEA 10 Percent Set-Aside Funds Designated for Specific Activities During 1991-92, by State

State	Amount of 1991-92 SEA 10 Percent SEA-Aside Funds Designated for Activity									
	State-Level Administration	Supplemental LEA Grants	Instructional Material	Training and Technical Assistance	Public Awareness	Coordination	Needs Assessment and Evaluation	Other	Total	Carryover Funds[1]
Alabama	184,238	0	11,431	262,651	10,000	0	0	0	468,320	179,775
Alaska	75,456	2,000	0	15,000	0	2,000	5,000	0	99,456	0
Arizona	190,000	0	35,000	142,052	36,844	0	29,000	0	432,896	417,693
Arkansas	138,934	0	4,000	63,428	0	0	0	0	206,362	28,353
California	1,369,465	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	1,369,465	0
Colorado	162,087	35,500	5,000	14,863	0	8,550	5,000	22,290	253,290	0
Connecticut	80,400	0	0	99,599	0	33,397	10,000	0	223,396	0
Delaware	32,117	0	30,000	20,900	3,472	0	10,000	3,000	99,489	27,849
Florida	181,617	104,600	0	440,252	0	0	0	106,637	833,106	0
Georgia	201,180	320,000	6,768	10,975	0	0	0	0	538,923	0
Hawaii	9,551	1,068	4,300	14,185	2,606	0	51,750	3,999	87,459	0
Idaho	59,750	0	11,000	18,739	0	10,000	0	0	99,489	0
Illinois	236,600	673,000	6,500	110,000	9,000	7,950	500	0	1,043,550	155,917
Indiana	78,900	15,000	10,000	343,453	0	0	0	0	447,353	0
Iowa	97,000	48,100	21,000	15,000	4,000	2,300	35,500	12,500	235,400	16,974
Kansas	75,400	0	2,600	229,000	0	0	0	0	307,000	197,272
Kentucky	150,325	65,023	0	52,801	30,400	0	2,100	0	300,649	0
Louisiana	382,245	0	11,000	316,245	0	0	55,000	0	764,490	0
Maine	24,872	0	1,477	73,140	0	0	0	0	99,489	0

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State	Amount of 1991-92 SEA 10 Percent SEA-Aside Funds Designated for Activity									
	State-Level Administration	Supplemental LEA Grants	Instructional Material	Training and Technical Assistance	Public Awareness	Coordination	Needs Assessment and Evaluation	Other	Total	Carryover Funds[1]
Maryland	178,220	25,000	17,000	81,000	0	0	10,000	0	311,220	••
Massachusetts	360,578	98,670	0	221,522	0	0	0	0	680,770	0
Michigan	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Minnesota	266,096	0	0	70,364	0	0	0	0	336,460	0
Mississippi	80,000	0	0	157,000	0	0	0	0	237,000	800
Missouri	120,000	0	0	21,576	0	0	60,000	188,833	390,409	390,409
Montana	51,126	35,000	10,000	5,500	5,000	5,000	0	22,863	134,489	35,000
Nebraska	0	0	640	6,900	1,087	1,490	530	0	10,647	0
Nevada	80,248	0	3,000	10,000	0	3,000	2,000	0	98,248	0
New Hampshire	106,360	94,227	2,042	41,381	0	3,134	0	0	247,144	147,605
New Jersey	269,353	0	75,000	196,250	0	0	0	0	540,603	0
New Mexico	90,000	20,000	0	100,000	0	30,000	0	0	240,000	35,000
New York	639,463	63,544	113,000	753,400	0	0	60,000	164,047	1,793,454	515,244
North Carolina	495,083	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	495,083	0
North Dakota	48,393	0	0	48,858	0	0	9,907	13,497	120,655	75,257
Ohio	220,000	52,000	108,000	429,383	25,000	20,000	0	0	854,383	0
Oklahoma	0	31,312	0	21,400	0	0	0	0	52,712	21,400
Oregon	165,797	0	0	11,889	0	32,500	0	679	210,865	679
Pennsylvania	305,027	0	24,733	413,523	0	0	0	0	743,283	50,000
Rhode Island	34,317	10,000	13,253	17,659	1,000	7,928	0	0	84,157	8,597
South Carolina	195,178	0	18,000	36,000	20,000	14,000	25,000	0	308,178	68,400

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State	Amount of 1991-92 SEA 10 Percent SEA-Aside Funds Designated for Activity									
	State-Level Administration	Supplemental LEA Grants	Instructional Material	Training and Technical Assistance	Public Awareness	Coordination	Needs Assessment and Evaluation	Other	Total	Carryover Funds[1]
South Dakota	45,071	0	0	54,418	0	0	0	0	99,489	0
Tennessee	53,000	0	5,000	168,999	70,000	0	15,000	0	311,999	311,999
Texas	411,589	700,000	50,000	125,000	25,000	76,822	70,000	0	1,458,411	0
Utah	72,921	8,032	311	37,819	19,000	3,500	46,368	3,970	191,921	29,361
Vermont	55,000	0	7,750	27,366	14,000	0	5,000	13,190	122,306	22,818
Virginia	75,600	0	15,000	125,000	0	0	0	221,251	436,851	**
Washington	249,002	0	0	71,518	0	0	54,495	0	375,015	141,556
West Virginia	74,112	27,726	8,120	6,026	0	21,433	0	0	137,417	133,251
Wisconsin	250,369	0	0	31,456	33,071	6,505	0	2,434	323,835	109,071
Wyoming	30,000	0	10,000	4,012	6,000	4,000	20,000	24,000	98,012	0
Washington D.C.	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
American Samoa	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	0
Guam	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Northern Mariana Islands	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Puerto Rico	140,000	0	47,815	105,000	40,000	0	11,000	0	343,815	0
Republic of Palau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	22,778	20,000	70,000	30,000	10,000	2,000	1,000	0	155,778	0

[1]Amount of carry over funds included in the reported SEA 10 percent set-aside funds designated for specific activities during 1991-92.

* A biennial performance report for the state education agency was not submitted.

** Item non-response.

Source: Item 22,1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey Questionnaire for State Education Agencies.

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Table 5. Amount of DFSCA Part B SEA 10 Percent Set-Aside Funds Designated for Specific Activities During 1992-93, by State

State	Amount of 1992-93 SEA 10 Percent SEA-Aside Funds Designated for Activity									
	State-Level Administration	Supplemental LEA Grants	Instructional Material	Training and Technical Assistance	Public Awareness	Coordination	Needs Assessment and Evaluation	Other	Total	Carryover Funds[1]
Alabama	162,687	0	0	155,093	10,000	0	0	0	327,780	35,481
Alaska	77,889	2,000	0	15,000	0	4,500	0	0	99,389	0
Arizona	195,000	0	26,000	259,973	44,790	0	31,052	0	556,815	266,230
Arkansas	129,913	0	5,000	35,535	0	0	0	0	170,448	60,261
California	1,399,760	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	1,399,760	0
Colorado	158,868	38,346	6,000	16,460	0	7,550	5,496	23,437	256,157	0
Connecticut	118,682	0	0	48,736	0	52,054	0	0	219,472	0
Delaware	22,752	0	43,000	16,800	3,537	0	10,000	3,400	99,489	21,752
Florida	178,108	112,033	0	422,291	0	0	0	136,712	849,144	0
Georgia	178,278	320,000	5,381	15,000	0	0	0	0	518,659	0
Hawaii	17,146	9,123	3,531	11,819	475	780	28,600	7,564	79,038	0
Idaho	62,237	0	8,000	10,000	0	5,821	0	13,431	99,489	0
Illinois	265,300	453,407	7,350	122,750	7,000	8,000	500	0	864,307	0
Indiana	32,000	40,000	13,500	359,699	0	0	0	0	445,199	0
Iowa	121,000	5,900	13,100	10,800	2,400	3,200	31,000	19,500	206,900	900
Kansas	80,000	0	3,000	243,000	0	0	0	0	326,000	196,113
Kentucky	145,552	45,000	74,351	8,063	0	0	2,100	21,039	296,105	0
Louisiana	375,854	0	5,000	305,854	0	0	65,000	0	751,708	0
Maine	24,872	0	1,000	73,617	0	0	0	0	99,489	0
Maryland	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**

State	Amount of 1992-93 SEA 10 Percent SEA-Aside Funds Designated for Activity									
	State-Level Administration	Supplemental LEA Grants	Instructional Material	Training and Technical Assistance	Public Awareness	Coordination	Needs Assessment and Evaluation	Other	Total	Carryover Funds[1]
Massachusetts	271,578	300,000	0	96,058	0	0	0	0	667,636	37,318
Michigan	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Minnesota	249,692	0	0	79,788	0	0	20,000	0	349,480	0
Mississippi	159,000	0	0	72,000	0	0	0	0	231,000	170
Missouri	156,036	0	0	30,764	0	0	112,680	134,570	434,050	393,166
Montana	51,126	35,000	10,000	5,500	0	5,000	5,000	22,863	134,489	35,000
Nebraska	0	0	0	9,872	0	0	0	0	9,872	0
Nevada	78,728	0	3,000	10,000	0	3,000	2,500	0	97,228	0
New Hampshire	96,942	68,876	5,049	9,488	0	4,422	0	0	184,777	85,287
New Jersey	351,431	0	0	182,000	0	0	0	0	533,431	0
New Mexico	90,000	25,000	0	110,000	0	35,000	0	0	260,000	30,000
New York	705,971	61,659	69,800	795,727	0	0	100,000	199,017	1,932,174	337,374
North Carolina	483,048	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	483,048	0
North Dakota	47,500	0	0	55,567	0	0	20,492	17,762	141,321	76,827
Ohio	272,000	6,100	90,000	407,183	28,000	25,000	20,000	0	848,283	0
Oklahoma	0	19,683	0	1,241	0	0	0	0	20,924	1,241
Oregon	111,031	13,055	0	4,886	0	45,000	0	46,123	220,095	46,123
Pennsylvania	166,535	0	0	645,069	0	0	0	0	820,604	37,836
Rhode Island	34,263	18,017	528	16,872	0	7,936	0	0	77,616	3,344
South Carolina	205,900	0	8,000	22,000	14,000	8,900	15,000	0	273,800	52,951
South Dakota	40,000	0	0	59,489	0	0	0	0	99,489	0
Tennessee	78,100	0	0	193,783	70,000	0	30,000	0	371,883	296,194

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State	Amount of 1992-93 SEA 10 Percent SEA-Aside Funds Designated for Activity									
	State-Level Administration	Supplemental LEA Grants	Instructional Material	Training and Technical Assistance	Public Awareness	Coordination	Needs Assessment and Evaluation	Other	Total	Carryover Funds[1]
Texas	404,090	700,000	50,000	125,822	25,000	76,000	70,000	0	1,450,912	0
Utah	145,030	46,797	4,673	3,850	14,650	4,703	0	3,562	223,265	29,403
Vermont	52,200	0	2,000	37,342	10,012	0	0	7,500	109,054	9,566
Virginia	89,000	0	26,000	204,000	0	0	20,000	137,000	476,000	**
Washington	343,778	0	0	76,203	0	0	113,244	0	533,225	181,122
West Virginia	70,933	29,269	7,500	8,895	0	16,032	1,800	0	134,429	148,224
Wisconsin	258,622	0	0	41,436	50,900	15,500	0	24,400	390,858	129,736
Wyoming	30,235	0	10,000	4,012	6,000	4,000	20,000	24,000	98,247	0
Washington D.C.	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
American Samoa	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	0
Guam	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Northern Mariana Islands	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Puerto Rico	145,100	0	50,000	123,000	30,800	0	10,000	0	358,900	0
Republic of Palau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	19,122	30,000	25,000	25,000	35,000	15,000	1,000	0	150,122	0

[1]Amount of carry over funds included in the reported SEA 10 percent set-aside funds designated for specific activities during 1992-93.
* A biennial performance report for the state education agency was not submitted.
** Item non-response.
Source: Item 22, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for SEAs.

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Appendix E

Tabulations of Governors' Program Data

Governors' DFSCA Programs

Tabulations Across States

Table 1. Number of Individuals Who Received Direct and Indirect Services Funded Under DFSCA Part B (Governor's) in 1991-92 and 1992-93

Services	7/1/91 - 6/30/92					7/1/92 - 6/30/93				
	Individuals Served					Individuals Served				
	Number	State Average	State Median	State Range	n	Number	State Average	State Median	State Range	n
Direct	3,392,511	70,677	30,692	185-398,055	48	5,375,516	105,402	37,760	224-735,220	51
Indirect	8,191,692	240,932	47,221	0-1,992,850	34	17,036,539	486,758	42,000	0-8,647,173	35

Source: Item 1, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

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Table 2. Number of Individuals Who Received Direct Services Under DFSCA Part B (Governor's) During 1991-92 and 1992-93, by Racial/Ethnic Group

Racial/Ethnic Group	7/1/91 - 6/30/92		7/1/92 - 6/30/93	
	Individuals Who Received Direct Services (n = 37 states)		Individuals Who Received Direct Services (n = 38 states)	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
American Indian/Alaskan Native	73,070	4%	75,942	3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	40,816	2%	59,693	2%
Black, not of Hispanic origin	412,446	21%	599,009	22%
Hispanic	216,085	11%	349,471	13%
White, not of Hispanic origin	1,196,784	62%	1,641,568	60%
Total	1,939,201	100%	2,725,683	100%

Note: Many states did not collect these data in this format.
Source: Item 2, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

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Table 3. Number of Individuals Who Received Direct Services Under DFSCA Part B (Governor's) During 1991-92 and 1992-93, by Age Group

Age Group	7/1/91 - 6/30/92				7/1/92 - 6/30/93			
	Individuals Who Received Direct Services (n = 38 states)				Individuals Who Received Direct Services (n = 40 states)			
	Number	Percentage	State Median	State Range	Number	Percentage	State Median	State Range
Aged 0-4	18,398	1%	31	0 - 3,378	123,677	4%	165	0 - 94,285
Aged 5-9	358,506	15%	1,464	0 - 76,146	528,224	15%	3,337	0 - 120,647
Aged 10-12	470,762	20%	3,362	0 - 72,974	605,269	18%	4,683	0 - 85,166
Aged 13-15	550,180	24%	2,054	25 - 104,720	715,553	21%	4,654	30 - 105,400
Aged 16-18	484,905	21%	3,627	50 - 86,240	566,427	17%	3,114	0 - 86,800
Aged 19 and older	454,629	19%	2,545	0 - 182,765	866,413	25%	3,388	0 - 263,627
Total	2,337,380	100%			3,405,563	100%		

Note: Many states did not collect these data in this format.
Source: Item 3, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

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Table 4. Number of Individuals Who Received Direct Services Under DFSCA Part B (Governor's) During 1991-92 and 1992-93, by High Risk Group

High Risk Group	7/1/91 - 6/30/92				7/1/92 - 6/30/93			
	Individuals Who Received Direct Services				Individuals Who Received Direct Services			
	Number	State Median	State Range	n	Number	State Median	State Range	n
School dropouts	55,380	282	0 - 16,901	35	71,739	288	0 - 29,183	37
Experiencing academic failure	134,735	947	0 - 51,196	36	187,666	1,344	0 - 58,366	38
Economically disadvantaged children	635,221	3,479	0 - 172,512	36	771,516	4,382	0 - 270,203	38
Victims of physical, psychological or sexual abuse	175,742	345	0 - 87,105	35	220,019	542	0 - 144,436	37
Juveniles in detention facilities	55,892	100	0 - 40,735	36	108,313	161	0 - 75,727	39
Experienced chronic pain due to injury	3,367	10	0 - 1,604	31	10,625	16	0 - 7,125	33
Children of alcoholics/substance abusers	192,299	953	0 - 87,105	35	282,205	1,034	0 - 144,436	38
Pregnant	126,775	90	0 - 113,324	34	210,875	101	0 - 186,549	36
Have committed a violent/delinquent act	66,571	530	0 - 40,735	33	134,965	612	0 - 75,727	36
Experienced mental health problems	143,168	390	0 - 113,324	33	232,104	484	0 - 186,549	35
Have attempted suicide	117,329	50	0 - 113,324	33	200,395	52	0 - 186,549	35

Note: Individuals may be represented in more than one category of high risk youth and therefore totals for this item will not be equal to totals for related items.

Source: Item 4, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

Table 5. Number of Individuals Who Received Direct Services Under DFSCA Part B (Governor's) During 1991-92 and 1992-93, by Target Population

Population	7/1/91 - 6/30/92		7/1/92 - 6/30/93	
	Individuals Who Received Direct Services (n = 29 states)		Individuals Who Received Direct Services (n = 30 states)	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
School-aged youth attending public schools	779,833	55%	940,118	53%
School-aged youth attending private schools	39,240	3%	40,654	2%
School-aged youth, not in school	39,194	3%	133,742	8%
Parents	178,913	13%	199,848	11%
Law enforcement officials	17,179	1%	15,024	1%
Community-based health professionals	12,675	1%	17,831	1%
Other community members	300,744	21%	373,044	21%
Teachers and other school personnel	33,066	2%	32,702	2%
Counselors	7,546	1%	8,986	1%
Total	1,408,390	100%	1,761,949	100%

Note: Many states did not collect these data in this format.
Source: Item 5, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

Table 6. Number and Amount of High Risk Youth Awards for 1991-92 and 1992-93

1991-92			1992-93		
High Risk Youth Awards (n = 52 states)			High Risk Youth Awards (n= 50 states)		
	Number	Amount		Number	Amount
Total	1401	$52,483,289	Total	1315	$51,732,301
State average	27	$1,009,294	State average	26	$1,034,646
State range	0 - 105	$0 - 6,395,000	State range	1 - 109	$35,733 - 5,105,000

Source: Item 6, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

Table 7. Number and Amount of Other Discretionary Awards for 1991-92 and 1992-93

1991-92			1992-93		
Other Discretionary Awards (n = 52 states)			Other Discretionary Awards (n = 52 states)		
	Number	Amount		Number	Amount
Total	1032	$31,751,360	Total	968	$30,172,226
State average	20	$610,603	State average	19	$603,444
State range	0 - 122	$0 - 3,207,865	State range	1 - 116	$35,733 - 3,888,000

Source: Item 6, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

241

Table 8. Number and Percentage of Governors' DFSCA Programs That Set State Level Funding Priorities Among Statutorily Defined High Risk Youth Groups During 1991-1993

Statutorily Defined High Risk Group Given Top Priority	States That Set Funding Priority (n = 19)	
	Number	Percentage[1]
School dropouts	6	32%
Experiencing academic failure	4	21%
Economically disadvantaged children	8	42%
Victims of physical, psychological, or sexual abuse	2	11%
Juveniles in detention centers	8	42%
Experienced chronic pain due to injury	1	5%
Children of alcoholics/substance abusers	4	21%
Pregnant	3	16%
Have committed a violent/delinquent act	7	37%
Experience mental health problems	2	11%
Have attempted suicide	2	11%
Other	3	16%

[1]Percentage calculated based on the 19 states that set state-level funding priorities among statutorily defined risk youth groups.
Source: Item 7, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey:
Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs.

Table 9. Number and Percentage of States That Set Priorities Among Statutorily Defined High Risk Groups and Their Method of Establishing Priorities

States That Established Priorities Among HRY Groups (n = 54)		Percentage of States That Used Specific Method to Establish Priorities[1] (n = 19)		
Number	Percentage	Needs Assessment	Local Initiative	Other[2]
19	35%	58%	58%	58%

[1]Percentage calculated on basis of the number of states that set priorities.
[2]Other methods included interagency agreements and legislative directives.
Source: Item 8, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

241

Table 10. Number of Governors' DFSCA Programs That Set State Level Funding Priorities in Two Specific Categories and Percentage That Actually Spent Funds in Accordance With Those Priorities

Category of State-Level Priorities	Governors' Program That Set State-Level Priorities (n = 54)		Percentage of States That Actually Spent Funds In Accordance With State-Level Priorities[1] (n = 19)
	Number	Percentage	
Specific Group(s) of Statutorily Defined High Risk Youth	19	35%	100%
Specific Types of Services	19	35%	100%

[1]Percentage calculated on basis of the number of states that set state-level priorities.
Source: Items 7, 9, 10 and 11, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governor's DFSCA Programs

Table 11. Number and Percentage of Governors' DFSCA Programs That Set State-Level Funding Priorities for Specific Services/Populations During 1991-93

Service/Population	States That Set Funding Priority (n = 19)	
	Number	Percentage[1]
Community mobilization	7	37%
Referral for assistance	4	21%
School-linked programs	4	21%
Parent support/involvement	3	16%
Innovative programs	2	11%
Vocational/job training programs	2	11%
Juvenile offenders	2	11%
Preschool initiatives	2	11%
Programs with linkages among two or more service providers	2	11%

[1]Percentage calculated on the basis of the 19 states that set state-level funding priorities for specific services/populations.
Source: Item 10, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governor's DFSCA Programs
Note: States may have set more than one state-level funding priority for services/populations.

Table 12. Estimated Percentages of High Risk Youth and Other Discretionary Awards, by Duration of Award

Duration of Award	7/91 - 6/93					
	Percentage of High Risk Youth Awards (n = 52 states)			Percentage of Other Discretionary Awards (n = 52 states)		
	Average Percentage	State Median	State Range	Average Percentage	State Median	State Range
Less than 9 months	6%	0%	0 - 100%	5%	0%	0 - 100%
9 - <12 months	28%	0%	0 - 100%	35%	2%	0 - 100%
12 - <18 month	55%	78%	0 - 100%	51%	60%	0 - 100%
18 - <27 months	11%	0%	0 - 100%	9%	0%	0 - 100%

Source: Item 12, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' Programs

Table 13. Estimated Percentages of High Risk Youth and Other Discretionary Awards, by Size of Award

Size of Award	High Risk Youth Awards (n = 51)			Other Discretionary Awards (n = 51)		
	Average Percentage	State Median	State Range	Average Percentage	State Median	State Range
Less than $5,000	9%	0%	0 - 96%	16%	1%	0 - 100%
$5,000 - $24,999	35%	29%	0 - 100%	35%	33%	0 - 96%
$25,000 - $49,999	32%	25%	0 - 100%	27%	16%	0 - 100%
More than $50,000	24%	7%	0 - 100%	23%	8%	0 - 100%

Source: Item 13, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

Table 14. Number of Award Recipients Providing Services in Specific Service Delivery Contexts During 1991-92 and 1992-93

Service Delivery Context	7/1/91 - 6/30/92 (n = 51 states)		7/1/92 - 6/30/93 (n = 53 states)	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Elementary/secondary schools	990	45%	1,096	47%
Post-secondary setting	91	4%	90	4%
Non-school setting (e.g., Headstart, other preschools, community centers, etc.)	1,066	48%	1,085	46%
Other	64	3%	65	3%
Total	2,211	100%	2,336	100%

Source: Item 14, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' Programs

256

Table 15. Number and Percentage of States That Required Grantees to Submit Progress Reports During 1991-93, by Frequency of Report Submission

Frequency of Report Submission	States That Required Progress Report (n = 54)	
	Number	Percentage
Monthly	8	15%
Quarterly	26	48%
Semi-annually	6	11%
Annually	10	19%
Biennially	6	11%
Not Reported	4	7%
Progress report not required	3	6%

Note: States may have used one or more of these reporting schedules.
Source: Item 15, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

Table 16. For Those Grantees That Submitted Progress Reports, Estimated Percentages That Included Specific Types of Information

Type of Information in Progress Reports	Percentage of States That Estimated Specific Proportion of Grantees Included Type of Information[1] (n = 50)			
	None of the Grantees	1 - 49% of Grantees	50 - 99% of Grantees	All Grantees
Records of expenditures	10%	0%	14%	82%
Types of services provided	0%	0%	23%	78%
Characteristics of individuals served directly	12%	16%	40%	32%
Numbers of individuals served directly	4%	2%	46%	48%
Evaluation results	6%	26%	44%	24%
Other	92%	0%	2%	6%

[1]Percentages calculated on basis of the 50 states that required progress reports from grantees and estimated the percentage of grantees that included specific types of information.

Source: Item 16, Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

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Table 17. Technical Assistance Provided to Grantees During 1991-1993, and Direction of Change in Need for Assistance Since Initial Implementation of DFSCA

Type of Technical Assistance	Percentage of States That Provided Technical Assistance (n = 54 states)	Percentage of States That Reported Specific Direction of Change in Need for Technical Assistance Since 1987 (n = 53 states)[1]		
		Increased Need	Decreased Need	No Change in Need
Training in prevention program content or implementation, including school team training	82%	72%	23%	6%
Assistance in coordinating community members and groups, including community/school team training	85%	85%	15%	0%
Dissemination of information on effective program strategies and approaches	94%	85%	13%	2%
Assistance in developing curricula materials	50%	43%	32%	25%
Assistance with evaluation methods	83%	89%	8%	4%
Assistance in defining target groups	74%	66%	25%	9%
Assistance with needs assessment	74%	81%	13%	6%
Identification of treatment resources for youth	63%	60%	23%	17%

[1]Percentage calculated on basis of the 53 states that reported direction of change.
Source: Item 17, Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

Table 18. Percentage of States That Reported Specific Individuals, Groups, or Agencies Actively Participated in Critical Activities Related to the Governor's Program

Critical Activity	Percentage of States That Reported Individual, Group, or Agency Participated in Activity (n = 53 states)					
	Governor	Chief State School Officer	State Advisory Group for DFSCA	State Alcohol/Drug Agency	Other Major Participant	None of These
Approved State's DFSCA application to U.S. Department of Education	94%	77%	26%	51%	15%	0%
Recommended Governor's program policy and strategy	43%	37%	49%	62%	30%	6%
Reviewed applications for Governor's funds	47%	40%	39%	70%	47%	4%
Arranged the coordination of the Governor's program with other agencies/groups	32%	40%	49%	70%	40%	4%
Participated in special media campaigns, issued supportive pubic statements, news releases, etc.	58%	36%	36%	60%	49%	8%
Recruited key leaders (government, business, professional, civic, celebrities, etc.)	28%	21%	28%	53%	36%	21%
Solicited supplemental government funding (state, local)	19%	11%	13%	47%	32%	26%
Solicited supplemental private sector or nonprofit funding	11%	9%	13%	26%	30%	38%
Attended one or more DFSCA planning/management meetings	21%	45%	34%	70%	42%	6%

Source: Item 18, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

Table 19. Percentage of Governors' DFSCA Administration Offices That Interacted with Specific State Officials or Agencies Regarding DFSCA, by Purpose of Interaction

State Official or Agency	Purpose of Interaction (n = 52)						
	Expand Resources for Education/ Prevention	Improve Staff Competency	Improve Info. on Incidence & Associated Factors	Evaluate Program Impact	Improve Public Awareness	No DFSCA Related Interaction	Did Not Apply or Don't Know
State Education Agency	92%	52%	63%	44%	71%	0%	2%
Drug/Alcohol Abuse Agency	77%	52%	69%	54%	69%	0%	6%
Governor or governor's office	67%	25%	38%	25%	75%	4%	4%
Key legislators or legislative committee	42%	2%	19%	12%	38%	15%	15%
Health and/or Mental Health Agency	65%	40%	56%	25%	60%	6%	8%
Judicial Agency	25%	13%	35%	8%	25%	29%	21%
Law enforcement agency	71%	33%	46%	21%	56%	8%	8%
Higher Education Authority	46%	21%	27%	17%	27%	23%	19%
Department of Community Development	19%	10%	8%	8%	21%	35%	27%
Department of Social Services	48%	38%	31%	12%	33%	15%	15%
Alcohol Beverage Control Agency	23%	8%	10%	8%	27%	37%	17%
Department of Motor Vehicles	29%	4%	23%	2%	33%	33%	15%
Other State Agencies or Officials	19%	13%	19%	10%	21%	0%	12%

Source: Item 19, 1991-93 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

265

Table 20. Number of Award Recipients in Each of Two Award Categories That Provided Specific Services During **1991-92**

Type of Service	7/1/91 - 6/30/92									
	Awards for High Risk Youth Programs					Awards for Other Discretionary Programs				
	Number	State Average	State Median	State Range	n	Number	State Average	State Median	State Range	n
Training	523	11	5	0 - 64	46	393	9	5	0 - 97	46
Direct services to youth in school	756	17	8	0 - 89	45	520	12	4	0 - 92	45
Direct services to out of school youth	483	11	9	0 - 39	45	285	6	1	0 - 73	45
Direct services to parents	541	12	6	0 - 67	45	324	7	4	0 - 61	45
Prevalence surveys	70	2	0	0 - 14	44	51	1	0	0 - 15	46
Media activities	229	5	0	0 - 43	45	228	5	1	0 - 43	47
Curriculum development or acquisition	296	7	1	0 - 64	44	208	5	1	0 - 45	45
Coordination with law enforcement and/or other community agencies or organizations	688	15	7	0 - 64	46	609	13	4	0 - 97	46

Note: Awards may be represented in more than one service category.
Source: Item 20, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

Table 21. Number of Award Recipients in Each of Two Award Categories That Provided Specific Services During **1992-93**

Type of Service	7/1/92- 6/30/93									
	Awards for High Risk Youth Programs					Awards for Other Discretionary Programs				
	Number	State Average	State Median	State Range	n	Number	State Average	State Median	State Range	n
Training	502	11	5	0 - 64	46	373	8	5	0 - 88	47
Direct services to youth in school	814	17	10	0 - 82	48	610	13	6	0 - 104	48
Direct services to out of school youth	531	11	9	0 - 49	47	347	7	2	0 - 77	47
Direct services to parents	505	11	6	0 - 64	47	368	8	5	0 - 42	46
Prevalence surveys	51	1	0	0 - 12	45	37	1	0	0 - 8	46
Media activities	222	5	0	0 - 49	47	277	6	1	0 - 60	48
Curriculum development or acquisition	312	7	1	0 - 64	45	188	4	1	0 - 42	47
Coordination with law enforcement and/or other community agencies or organizations	747	16	9	0 - 64	48	642	13	4	0 - 89	50

Note: Awards may be represented in more than one service category.
Source: Item 20, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

Table 22. Number of Award Recipients in Each of Two Award Categories That Targeted Specific Populations During **1991-92**

Target Population	7/1/91 - 6/30/92									
	Awards for High Risk Youth Programs					Awards for Other Discretionary Programs				
	Number	State Average	State Median	State Range	n	Number	State Average	State Median	State Range	n
Students at high risk for AOD use (as defined in DFSCA):										
Dropouts	412	10	5	0 - 45	41	98	2	1	0 - 16	40
Students experiencing academic failure	714	17	11	0 - 65	41	258	6	3	0 - 59	40
Economically disadvantaged students	696	18	14	0 - 75	39	321	8	3	0 - 110	39
Children of alcoholics/children of drug abusers	657	16	10	0 - 70	40	301	8	1	0 - 157	39
Pregnant students	346	9	4	0 - 60	40	55	1	0	0 - 7	39
Victims of physical, psychological, or sexual abuse	479	12	10	0 - 60	39	173	5	1	0 - 65	38
Students who have committed violent or delinquent acts	447	11	7	0 - 60	39	120	3	1	0 - 26	39
Students who have experienced mental health problems	460	12	6	0 - 60	39	120	3	1	0 - 26	38
Children or youth who have attempted suicide	304	8	4	0 - 60	39	72	2	1	0 - 26	38
Students who have experienced long-term physical pain due to injury	189	5	1	0 - 60	36	37	1	0	0 - 10	37
Juveniles in detention facilities	228	6	2	0 - 60	40	50	1	0	0 - 12	40

Table 22. (continued)
Number of Award Recipients in Each of Two Award Categories That Targeted Specific Populations During **1991-92**

Target Population	7/1/91 - 6/30/92									
	Awards for High Risk Youth Programs					Awards for Other Discretionary Programs				
	Number	State Average	State Median	State Range	n	Number	State Average	State Median	State Range	n
Students in general	561	13	2	0 - 98	43	817	19	5	0 - 233	43
Latchkey children	156	4	0	0 - 49	37	69	2	0	0 - 15	37
Student athletes	91	2	0	0 - 38	37	169	5	0	0 - 63	37
Homeless and/or runaway youth	150	4	1	0 - 60	39	53	1	0	0 - 15	40
Parents	459	10	6	0 - 61	44	394	9	5	0 - 61	44
Teachers and other school staff	339	8	1	0 - 64	43	378	9	3	0 - 85	43
Community groups/organizations	591	14	3	0 - 95	42	379	9	4	0 - 84	42
Law enforcement agencies	329	8	1	0 - 61	42	285	7	2	0 - 84	43

Note: Awards may be represented in more than one target population category.
Source: Item 21, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

271

Table 23. Number of Award Recipients in Each of the Two Award Categories That Targeted Specific Populations During **1992-93**

Target Populations	7/1/92 - 6/30/93									
	Awards for High Risk Youth Programs					Awards for Other Discretionary Programs				
	Number	State Average	State Median	State Range	n	Number	State Average	State Median	State Range	n
Students at high risk for alcohol and other drug use (as defined in DFSCA):										
Dropouts	448	11	7	0 - 50	42	80	2	1	0 - 12	42
Students experiencing academic failure	719	17	10	0 - 68	42	255	6	2	0 - 58	42
Economically disadvantaged students	794	19	14	1 - 89	41	328	8	3	0 - 59	42
Children of alcoholics/children of drug abusers	643	16	9	0 - 73	41	196	5	1	0 - 53	41
Pregnant students	318	8	5	0 - 49	41	55	1	0	0 - 8	41
Victims of physical, psychological, or sexual abuse	466	12	9	0 - 49	40	142	4	1	0 - 26	40
Students who have committed violent or delinquent acts	436	11	7	0 - 55	41	127	3	1	0 - 26	41
Students who have experienced mental health problems	454	11	5	0 - 57	40	120	3	0	0 - 26	40
Children or youth who have attempted suicide	312	8	4	0 - 49	40	80	2	0	0 - 26	40
Students who have experienced long-term pain due to injury	196	5	1	0 - 49	37	29	1	0	0 - 5	39
Juveniles in detention facilities	226	6	1	0 - 49	41	44	1	0	0 - 6	42

Table 23. (continued)
Number of Award Recipients in Each of the Two Award Categories That Targeted Specific Populations During **1992-93**

Target Populations	7/1/92 - 6/30/93									
	Awards for High Risk Youth Programs					Awards for Other Discretionary Programs				
	Number	State Average	State Median	State Range	n	Number	State Average	State Median	State Range	n
Students in general	568	13	2	0 - 102	45	649	14	6	0 - 98	45
Latchkey children	108	3	0	0 - 27	38	75	2	0	0 - 18	39
Student athletes	70	2	0	0 - 38	37	203	5	0	0 - 63	37
Homeless and/or runaway youth	110	3	1	0 - 37	40	50	1	0	0 - 15	41
Parents	446	10	6	0 - 58	45	425	9	5	0 - 42	45
Teachers and other school staff	342	8	1	0 - 64	44	394	9	2	0 - 79	45
Community groups/organizations	604	14	4	0 - 100	44	453	10	3	0 - 84	45
Law enforcement agencies	307	7	1	0 - 58	43	304	7	2	0 - 96	45

Note: Awards may be represented in more than one target population category.
Source: Item 21, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

277

Table 24. Percentage of States That Reported Specific Directions of Change in Various Areas as a Result of the DFSCA Program, and Bases for States' Judgements

Area of Change	Percentage of States (n = 54)					
	Direction of Change				Basis for Judgement	
	Increase	Decrease	Unchanged	Unknown	Formal Evaluation Studies	General Experience or Observation
Number of state-level staff positions allocated for drug prevention	65%	6%	25%	4%	15%	90%
Number of communities with formal programs	96%	0%	0%	4%	35%	84%
School collaboration with relevant community groups	94%	0%	0%	6%	25%	83%
Involvement of parents' organizations in local prevention programs	92%	0%	4%	4%	29%	90%
Amount of state funds available for drug prevention	56%	10%	27%	8%	19%	81%
Youth knowledge of AODs	85%	0%	0%	15%	62%	52%
Incidence/prevalence of AOD use	13%	44%	12%	31%	58%	37%
Incidence/prevalence of AOD-related problems	17%	31%	12%	40%	37%	42%
Quality of procedures for identification of high risk youth	85%	0%	4%	12%	25%	71%
Identification of and referral to treatment resources	67%	4%	6%	24%	24%	69%
Quality of state-level evaluation activities	71%	0%	22%	8%	39%	65%
Number of local programs conducting outcome or impact evaluations	73%	0%	12%	16%	29%	66%
Quality of local community-based evaluation studies	62%	0%	17%	21%	21%	71%
Number of state-level programs to prevent violence or illegal gang activity	60%	0%	20%	20%	6%	88%
Number of local-level programs to prevent violence or illegal gang activity	65%	0%	14%	22%	6%	88%

Note: States may have indicated both formal evaluation and general observation as basis for judgement.
Source: Item 22, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

Table 25. Number and Percentage of States That Conducted Specific Evaluation Activities and Use of the Results

Evaluation Activity	States That Conducted Evaluation Activity (n = 53)		Use of Results By States That Conducted Evaluation Activity[1]							
			Direct Funding Priorities		Identify Model Programs		Identify LEA Needs		Other	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
PROCESS ASSESSMENT: a. Description	45	85%	33	73%	29	64%	15	33%	10	22%
b. Assessment of the quality of program implementation	38	72%	25	66%	28	74%	14	37%	12	32%
OUTCOME/IMPACT ASSESSMENT: c. Longitudinal data collection of outcome measures	19	36%	14	74%	14	74%	10	53%	1	5%
d. Cross sectional data collection of outcome measures	29	55%	22	76%	11	38%	14	48%	8	28%
e. Comparison of pre and post assessments on the group receiving services	21	40%	11	52%	15	71%	7	33%	4	19%
f. Comparison of outcome measures for local program participants with national or state averages	17	32%	12	71%	9	53%	8	47%	3	18%
g. Comparison of outcome measures for a treatment group and a control group	9	17%	4	44%	8	89%	3	33%	2	22%

[1]Percentage calculated on basis of the number of states that conducted each activity.

Source: Item 23, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

Table 26. Percentage of Governors' Programs That Reported Specific Proportions of Grantees Were Using Various Evaluation Methods During 7/1/91 - 6/30/93

Method of Evaluation	Percentage of Governors' Programs That Reported Specific Proportions of Grantees Were Using Evaluation Method				
	None of the Grantees	Less Than Half of the Grantees	More Than Half of the Grantees	All Grantees	n
PROCESS ASSESSMENT: a. Description- includes documentation of program activities, records of numbers of staff trained, number of individuals served, etc.	0%	5%	35%	60%	53
b. Assessment of the quality of program implementation - includes impressions of participants or staff regarding the quality of programs or services; e.g., evaluation of a training program, questionnaires collected from participants at the close of a special event regarding their reaction to the event	2%	22%	53%	24%	51
OUTCOME/IMPACT ASSESSMENTS: c. Longitudinal data collection of outcome measures (includes repeated measures on the same group of participants; e.g., administering drug use surveys to the same group of participants as they get older).	42%	46%	12%	0%	52
d. Cross sectional data collection of outcome measures (includes administration of measures perhaps repeated but not on the same participants; e.g., student use surveys administered to 10th graders every year with comparisons made between 1991s 10th graders and 1992s 10th graders).	49%	39%	12%	0%	49
e. Comparison of pre and pst assessments on the group receiving services	8%	54%	36%	2%	53
f. Comparison of outcome measures for participants in a local program with national or state averages	53%	35%	10%	2%	51
g. Comparison of outcome measures for a treatment group (participants receiving the program being evaluated) and a control group (who do not receive the program being evaluated)	73%	20%	7%	0%	53

Source: Item 24, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

Table 27. Number and Percentage of States That Used Specific Methods to Inform Potential Applicants of Changes in DFSCA Legislation

Method to Inform Applicants of Changes in DFSCA Legislation	States That Used Method (n = 53)	
	Number	Percentage
Changes are included in the application materials	51	96%
Letters highlighting changes are sent to all previous award recipients	28	53%
Other[1]	19	36%
No attempt is made to notify applicants	1	2%

[1]Other methods included newsletters, electronic networks, and regional meetings.
Note: States may have used more than one method.
Source: Item 25, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' Programs

Table 28. Number and Amount of Drug Abuse Resistance Education Awards

Drug Abuse Resistance Education Awards	Number of Awards Made					Amount Awarded				
	Total	State Average	State Median	State Range	n	Total	State Average	State Median	State Range	n
	1,495	29	15	0 - 165	51	$20,779,883	$407,449	$277,839	$0 - 2,825,872	51

Source: Item 26, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

Table 29. Number and Percentage of States That Used Specific Methods to Administer Drug Abuse Resistance Education Funds

Method of Administration	States That Used Method	
	Number	Percentage
Governor's office administers the funds through the SEA	14	27%
Governor's office administers the funds through the state law enforcement agencies	4	8%
Governor's office administers funds directly to LEAs	34	65%
Total	52	100%

Source: Item 27, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

Table 30. Number of States That Reported Specific Impacts of the Funding Requirement for Drug Abuse Resistance Education

Effects of the Drug Abuse Resistance Education Funding Requirement	States That Reported Impact (n = 52)	
	Number	Percentage
Decrease in funding for HRY program awards	26	50%
Decrease in funding for OD program awards	28	54%
No effect	12	23%
Other[1]	7	13%

[1]Other effects included increased collaboration between law enforcement and local education agencies and increased number of local education agencies offering drug abuse resistance education.
Note: States may have reported multiple impacts.
Source: Item 28, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' Programs

Table 31. Number and Amount of Replication Awards

Replication Awards	Number of Awards					Amount Awarded				
	Total	State Average	State Median	State Range	n	Total	State Average	State Median	State Range	n
	459	9	5	0 - 119	51	$13,965,611	$273,835	$121,285	$0 - 3,716,111	51

Source: Item 29, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' Programs

Table 32. Number and Percentage of States That Used Specific Methods to Administer Replication Award Funds

Method of Administration	States That Used Method	
	Number	Percentage
Governor's office administered funds through the SEA	14	27%
Governor's office administered funds directly to award recipients	38	73%
Total	52	100%

Source: Item 30, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

Table 33. Number and Percentage of States That Reported Specific Impacts of the Replication Awards Funding Requirement

Impact of the Replication Award Funding Requirement	States That Reported Impact (n = 52)	
	Number	Percentage
Decrease in funding for HRY program awards	15	29%
Decrease in funding for OD program awards	23	44%
No effect	22	42%
Other[1]	5	10%

[1]Other impacts included an increase in the total number of awards.
Note: States may have reported multiple impacts.
Source: Item 32, 1991-1993 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' Programs

Table 34. Percentage of DFSCA Funds That Governors' Programs Would Allocate to Specific Funding Categories If There Were No Federal Restrictions

Funding Category	Percentage of Funds Governors' Programs Would Allocate (n = 53)		
	State Average	State Range	State Median
High Risk Youth	50%	0 - 100%	50%
Other Discretionary	40%	0 - 100%	40%
Drug Abuse Resistance Education	3%	0 - 25%	0%
Replication of Successful Programs	6%	0 - 50%	0%
Other	1%	0 - 15%	0%

Source: Item 33, 1991-1993 Drug-Free School and Communities Act Survey: Questionnaire for Governors' DFSCA Programs

Governors' DFSCA Programs

State-by-State Tabulations

Table 1. Number of Individuals Who Received Direct and Indirect Services Funded Under DFSCA Part B (Governor's) in 1991-92, by State

State	Number of Individuals Who Received Direct Services	Number of Individuals Who Received Indirect Services
Alabama	114,950	1,992,850
Alaska	2,618	2,981
Arizona	260,503	••
Arkansas	42,948	638,000
California	247,691	833,534
Colorado	4,500	2,000
Connecticut	9,807	••
Delaware	4,803	61,233
Florida	••	••
Georgia	60,403	1,765,294
Hawaii	1,110	0
Idaho	9,222	••
Illinois	398,055	164,400
Indiana	30,568	6,250
Iowa	49,618	••
Kansas	13,309	53,107
Kentucky	130,059	193,671
Louisiana	••	••
Maine	6,970	••
Maryland	13,659	168,023
Massachusetts	36,410	66,000
Michigan	88,752	11,437
Minnesota	8,307	••
Mississippi	90,246	55,904
Missouri	16,311	4,029
Montana	992	••
Nebraska	6,481	90,000
Nevada	7,798	29,495
New Hampshire	26,807	1,052
New Jersey	12,066	10,264
New Mexico	7,162	1,549,281
New York	216,679	41,334

State	Number of Individuals Who Received Direct Services	Number of Individuals Who Received Indirect Services
North Carolina	52,116	**
North Dakota	21,437	75,370
Ohio	179,751	**
Oklahoma	308,497	**
Oregon	4,623	10,000
Pennsylvania	115,023	503
Rhode Island	**	**
South Carolina	**	**
South Dakota	100,115	**
Tennessee	10,630	69,820
Texas	**	**
Utah	47,183	8,420
Vermont	57,073	5,750
Virginia	**	**
Washington	33,388	55,054
West Virginia	278,363	**
Wisconsin	99,823	38,605
Wyoming	30,465	**
Washington D.C.	5,750	**
American Samoa	5,433	3,681
Guam	*	*
Northern Mariana Islands	*	*
Puerto Rico	57,851	184,000
Republic of Palau	185	350
Virgin Islands	*	*

* A biennial performance report for the Governor's program was not submitted.
** Item non-response.
Source: Item 1, 1991-1993 State Biennial Performance Report - Governors' Programs

Table 2. Number of Individuals Who Received Direct and Indirect Services Funded Under DFSCA Part B (Governor's) in 1992-93, by State

State	Number of Individuals Who Received Direct Services	Number of Individuals Who Received Indirect Services
Alabama	••	••
Alaska	15,146	374
Arizona	140,121	••
Arkansas	38,974	801,162
California	226,158	1,220,189
Colorado	4,325	1,850
Connecticut	24,659	••
Delaware	11,339	72,229
Florida	670,635	864,717
Georgia	34,818	2,758,061
Hawaii	917	0
Idaho	16,666	••
Illinois	735,220	122,920
Indiana	22,964	16,000
Iowa	37,760	••
Kansas	11,239	510,209
Kentucky	99,787	116,554
Louisiana	389,865	••
Maine	12,939	••
Maryland	30,648	310,235
Massachusetts	40,102	70,000
Michigan	166,405	28,149
Minnesota	12,946	••
Mississippi	93,111	55,822
Missouri	7,879	1,866
Montana	53,062	••
Nebraska	13,159	110,000
Nevada	8,485	31,238
New Hampshire	37,487	148
New Jersey	11,547	9,500
New Mexico	7,206	1,626,735
New York	369,404	40,427

State	Number of Individuals Who Received Direct Services	Number of Individuals Who Received Indirect Services
North Carolina	52,560	**
North Dakota	26,932	87,769
Ohio	152,618	**
Oklahoma	309,897	**
Oregon	3,986	11,000
Pennsylvania	115,734	42,000
Rhode Island	**	**
South Carolina	*	**
South Dakota	91,542	**
Tennessee	110,892	50,670
Texas	**	**
Utah	48,693	6,604
Vermont	24,783	10,700
Virginia	53,119	**
Washington	89,794	55,533
West Virginia	245,620	**
Wisconsin	103,206	39,540
Wyoming	28,215	**
Washington D.C.	3,688	18,380
American Samoa	7,116	4,927
Guam	*	*
Northern Mariana Islands	*	*
Puerto Rico	78,900	158,000
Republic of Palau	224	575
Virgin Islands	*	*

* A biennial performance report for the Governor's program was not submitted.
** Item non-response.
Source: Item 1, 1991-1993 State Biennial Performance Report - Governors' Programs

Table 3. Number of Awards and Total Amount of Funds Awarded During 1991-92, by Type of Program and State

State	High-Risk Youth		Other Discretionary	
	Number of Awards	Amount Awarded	Number of Awards	Amount Awarded
Alabama	81	1,139,197	13	360,532
Alaska	9	128,169	7	275,599
Arizona	9	990,620	36	269,087
Arkansas	27	429,451	19	555,760
California	90	6,395,000	122	3,151,000
Colorado	24	599,683	6	81,987
Connecticut	61	880,045	3	237,359
Delaware	12	287,880	12	124,039
Florida	47	2,833,000	11	1,048,500
Georgia	105	1,480,000	1	2,000
Hawaii	3	391,542	0	0
Idaho	27	340,598	14	96,648
Illinois	1	1,729,992	1	1,905,069
Indiana	23	961,990	4	758,848
Iowa	14	463,970	27	540,971
Kansas	1	420,447	23	568,842
Kentucky	30	785,011	43	702,927
Louisiana	45	1,270,000	12	647,000
Maine	2	235,098	2	161,927
Maryland	20	1,064,538	8	527,481
Massachusetts	87	1,093,093	77	478,983
Michigan	0	0	65	1,337,836
Minnesota	21	557,823	13	630,200
Mississippi	17	635,663	10	345,440
Missouri	40	558,323	12	1,798,721
Montana	3	131,676	18	333,378
Nebraska	9	273,697	12	273,696
Nevada	16	262,793	24	171,504
New Hampshire	**	**	**	**
New Jersey	64	2,297,320	0	0
New Mexico	10	288,701	21	372,237

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State	High-Risk Youth		Other Discretionary	
	Number of Awards	Amount Awarded	Number of Awards	Amount Awarded
New York	25	2,698,568	19	2,143,195
North Carolina	38	1,272,345	16	754,566
North Dakota	14	308,400	9	134,664
Ohio	48	3,634,343	11	958,502
Oklahoma	23	671,916	15	475,458
Oregon	**	**	**	**
Pennsylvania	61	3,975,115	41	3,207,865
Rhode Island	12	202,271	4	178,800
South Carolina	28	615,673	19	526,252
South Dakota	15	236,143	15	236,143
Tennessee	7	847,757	61	809,508
Texas	49	4,058,672	34	1,002,236
Utah	18	489,519	18	478,586
Vermont	5	232,500	8	215,778
Virginia	17	618,925	33	432,920
Washington	30	873,639	32	556,579
West Virginia	17	320,068	29	416,871
Wisconsin	49	1,103,072	4	610,918
Wyoming	10	155,816	15	188,990
Washington D.C.	25	257,908	1	176,741
American Samoa	4	98,962	15	69,500
Guam	*	*	*	*
Northern Mariana Islands	*	*	*	*
Puerto Rico	3	851,185	5	384,545
Republic of Palau	5	35,172	12	35,172
Virgin Islands	*	*	*	*

* A biennial performance report for the Governor's program was not submitted.
** Item non-response
Source: Item 6, 1991-1993 Biennial Performance Report - Governors' Programs

Table 4. Number of Awards and Total Amount of Funds Awarded During 1992-93, by Type of Program and State

State	High-Risk Youth		Other Discretionary	
	Number of Awards	Amount Awarded	Number of Awards	Amount Awarded
Alabama	**	**	**	**
Alaska	12	230,034	8	286,262
Arizona	9	991,689	22	282,262
Arkansas	31	411,941	21	533,099
California	82	5,105,000	116	3,888,000
Colorado	14	550,100	14	209,162
Connecticut	49	1,079,367	21	345,558
Delaware	10	204,240	8	112,814
Florida	48	2,819,000	13	1,037,500
Georgia	109	1,030,000	3	130,000
Hawaii	4	326,216	5	165,237
Idaho	29	313,777	18	122,517
Illinois	1	1,930,227	1	1,893,565
Indiana	21	1,000,515	3	928,885
Iowa	13	439,077	27	441,508
Kansas	1	430,606	14	582,586
Kentucky	39	791,164	47	676,843
Louisiana	32	655,000	34	968,313
Maine	2	236,470	1	102,000
Maryland	29	1,438,753	9	348,703
Massachusetts	102	960,676	67	312,996
Michigan	27	1,549,158	89	2,266,541
Minnesota	30	871,678	17	833,643
Mississippi	17	621,583	9	383,070
Missouri	25	802,755	7	191,274
Montana	10	216,540	12	178,055
Nebraska	10	279,227	11	278,462
Nevada	24	245,732	21	195,931
New Hampshire	**	**	**	**
New Jersey	64	1,890,000	14	405,000
New Mexico	13	289,566	17	374,733

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State	High-Risk Youth		Other Discretionary	
	Number of Awards	Amount Awarded	Number of Awards	Amount Awarded
New York	19	3,081,341	11	1,666,362
North Carolina	37	1,262,345	16	754,566
North Dakota	10	248,456	8	185,545
Ohio	54	2,827,564	10	798,963
Oklahoma	23	671,916	15	475,458
Oregon	**	**	**	**
Pennsylvania	60	4,819,686	23	1,658,725
Rhode Island	12	227,050	4	146,063
South Carolina	22	615,459	16	423,976
South Dakota	16	265,844	13	218,358
Tennessee	10	1,026,775	34	785,458
Texas	38	4,483,349	14	1,237,852
Utah	20	592,725	15	379,408
Vermont	4	208,500	7	249,382
Virginia	**	**	**	**
Washington	32	871,751	30	830,566
West Virginia	18	322,317	19	375,129
Wisconsin	50	1,121,565	15	648,467
Wyoming	13	201,092	8	153,240
Washington D.C.	6	216,765	1	185,000
American Samoa	4	978,885	42	86,000
Guam	*	*	*	*
Northern Mariana Islands	*	*	*	*
Puerto Rico	3	824,092	3	403,456
Republic of Palau	7	35,733	15	35,733
Virgin Islands	*	*	*	*

* A biennial performance report for the Governor's program was not submitted.
** Item non-response.
Source: Item 6,1991-1993 Biennial Performance Report - Governors' Programs

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